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BELLOORE IN THE SUBURBS OF HOWRAH:—SA

NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to* ... *irregularity in the delivery of the p... P...*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

... from Bombay states that ... a special telegram ... near Bamean, between Shere Ali and Abdool Rah... man, who it was previously reported was threaten... ing Cabul. Abdool Rahman was totally defeat d with great slaughter and fled to Balkh pursued by Shere Ali's generals.

—A Bench of the Agra High Court having ruled, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 5, Act VI, 1868, that the said Act is not applicable to Municipalities which existed at the passing of the Act until the same shall have been extended by notification under Section 3,—

It is hereby notified by the Government of the N. W. Provinces that the provisions of Act VI '68, are extended to all Municipalities already constituted under Act XXVI, 1850.

It is also notified that *ex-officio* and other members, whose appointment has from time to time been published in the *Allahabad Gazette* as constituting the several Committees of the said towns under Act VI of '68, have been approved, and are hereby appointed, under Section 8, by the Lieutenant-Governor, to be the Committees of the several municipalities aforesaid. The various officers appointed as Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the several Committees, as notified from time to time in the *Gazette*, are hereby confirmed in those appointments.

—According to the *Englishman* the Government have ruled that a Magistrate is not justified in confining an accused person on the evidence of approvers only.

—The same paper informs us that Sir Rutherford Alcock has issued a most singular proclamation with regard to Chinese claiming the rights of British subjects. He has decided that they must discard the Chinese dress and appear in foreign clothes. This, in China, amounts to nothing else than the social ostracism of the wearer, and in the present state of feeling of the Chinese towards "the barbarians," is simply causing those Chinamen who have become British subjects to be the object of universal oppression.

—The *Delhi Gazette* reports that a very brutal murder was committed at Attok by a soldier of the Royal Artillery on the evening of the 13th instant. The murderer and another soldier had deserted from Peshawur, and they reached the dak bungalow at Attok on the morning of the above date. They found their way into the bungalow under the guise of gentlemen; but managed *by the aid of the dak bungalow servants*, to convert the establishment into a den of drunkenness and debauchery. The day passed, and at eventide the two went out to stroll, each, it is understood, carrying with him a loaded revolver. Returning homeward and in near proximity to th... murderer deliberately shot down ... of an officer who had returned ... Mountain campaign. It ... missioner of the district ... dak bungalow; and the ... with ... eighty or a hundr... whole place was ... alarm; lighted torches were ... and the neighbourhood searched ... the soldiers were discovered after some time of search: both were at once seized and imprisoned. The one has been found guilty of murder and is to be tried ... Chief Court at ...; the other has been handed over to the military authorities to be tried for desertion.

The murderer claims to be a descendant of King James of Scotland. Not long ago a sum of money ... ly 3,000 pounds sterling came into his ... At the time of his desertion from Peshawur he was in hospital under arrest—at least so we are told. He had bought his discharge and his papers were ready for signature, but the very bad character of the man was the cause of delay—so he deserted. The soldier who deserted with him was a friend and they fled from Peshawur together by Kiddernauth's dak. A gold watch and chain was found on one of them, supposed to be the property of the officer commanding the 3rd N. I., from whom they had been stolen some days before. The two soldiers will meet with their desert before the tribunals appointed to render it. And the dak bungalow servants who connived and possibly assisted at the conversion of the bungalow into a den worse than a low brothel, should meet with the punishment they richly deserve.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

—The *Englishman* states that the Maharajah of Benares has come down to the Presidency for the purpose of paying a farewell visit to the Viceroy.

—The wish is often father to the thought; and the *Pioneer* fears it is so in the present case also. The *Darjeeling Advertiser* is informed on "good authority" that Earl Mayo comes to India fully instructed and prepared to settle the great question of our future capital. Darjeeling is to be the happy spot, happy in the presence of the future Viceroy and Council—the *Times* has declared its fitness for the honor, and the announcement was made on the eve of Earl Mayo's departure. Put these two facts together and it is as clear as that two and two make four that Earl Mayo comes out to India with the primary object of elevating Darjeeling to the first rank among Indian cities.

—The *Bombay Gazette* states that the survey of the railway line from Lahore to Peshawur has been completed, and that sanction for commencing it as far as Rawul Pindee is expected shortly.

—The same journal has received a copy of a "Report on Past Famines in the Bombay Presidency, compiled by Lieut. Col. A. T. Etheridge, Alienation Settlement Officer, S. D." It is dated the 18th May last. Col. Etheridge seems to have availed himself of all the records bearing on the subject which he could find in the Secretariat, and the work he had to perform, though in some measure the work of a "compiler," must have requi... reso... Etheridge is entit... for his very interesting report, and ... industry with which he has collected ... information obtainable regarding famines that have occurred in Western India."

—The above paper reports that a number of native gentlemen taking an interest in the promotion of female education are about to present a memorial to H. E. the Governor in Council asking them to appoint Miss Carpenter as lady superintendent of the Normal School for Females which it is proposed to establish in Bombay. This step is thought preferable to allowing Miss Carpenter to go to Ahmedabad; and our contemporary understands that should Government and the native gentlemen there wish it, Miss Carpenter will be quite ready to remain at Bombay and commence her operations. It is not expected that Government will decline to act on the memorial. As there seems yet to be some doubts entertained in some quarters as to Miss Carpenter's feelings with regard to native customs and religion, the *Gazette* mentions that she does not at all intend to interfere with these, but is quite ready to proceed on the Government principle.

—The *Pioneer* says that the value of water in the Punjab for irrigation purpose in the present crisis of impending famine may be gathered from the fact, that during the first week of the present month not a drop escaped unused at the tail of the Western Jumna Canal.

—A correspondent informs the above journal that the statement which appeared in it a few numbers back, to the effect that a Mr. Purdy had been appointed Agent to the Rajah of Rewah, is incorrect. No such appointment has ever been made. Our contemporary regrets that he should have been entrapped into making this announcement, as it appears that more than one tradesman in the station was deceived into trusting this Purdy with goods to a considerable value, believing that the purchases were made on account of the Rajah. It is needless to state that Mr. Purdy is now *non est.*

—The *Central India Times* notices a rumour to the effect that Colonel R. Strachey, Inspector General of Irrigation, has been offered his old post of Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department. Our contemporary has not yet heard where Colonel Dickens, the present Secretary, goes, but most probably he will proceed to England on furlough.

—We are glad to learn from the same paper that though the prices of grain in the Central Provinces are still high, yet there are not at present at least any very imminent fears of a general dearth. Within the last six weeks above 28,000 candies of grain have been received by rail from Berar, chiefly from Akola, Budnaira, Moortizapore, &c.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1.

—The *Madras Athenæum* and *Daily News* quotes the following from a late number of the *Globe*:—"England has for a time lost the services of

...h by the Secre-

...hat the Lieutenant ...n the Educational De- ... Judicial Department are ...wance for every twenty-four ... halt, irrespective of whatever ...sed in two calendar days, and irres- ...leage allowance. This decision was ... consequence of the Accountant Gene- ...o pass some bills presented by Dr.

...ble Ashley Eden having returned ...l rejoined the Bengal Secretariat the ...partments comprised in it has been ...n himself and Mr. H. L. Dampier, the additional Secretary. For the ...den will take up the following ...al, Jails, Police, Emigration, Medi- ...Polit... Mr. Dampier will ... Revenue, For- est... ...tistics, Ecclesi- astical, .

o happ... was in... foul dee... d yard... into...

...s ...... and there ... ...aking." Mr. Sutherland is th... ...itor of the *Madras Times*.

W...

— The *Delhi Gazette* learns from the Home papers that the Revd. H. J. Pye and his wife, who is the only daughter of the Bishop of Oxford, have gone over to the Church of Rome.

— The same journal sees it stated that His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will arrive in Calcutta about the end of October next. From England the Prince goes to the Cape, then ... Australia where he intends to spend a few months at various places. At the end of June the *Galatea* will be due at Yokohama, whence she proceeds by way of China towards Calcutta.

— Our contemporary has received his usual Cabool letter bringing news from 6th to 12th November. The only item of news in the letter is, that a battle took place between the troops of Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan, and those of Sirdar Yakoob Khan, at Chowkee Khazae, and that the troops of the latter were defeated. The chowkee, with about four hundred prisoners, was taken by Ubdoolrahman Khan's troops.

Ameer Shere Allee Khan marched from Cabool to join his son on the 12th.

The kossid who brought the letter says that when he arrived at Jellalabad he was told that Ameer Shere Allee Khan had been taken prisoner by the Kohistanees, who had been assembled in great numbers on the road. This requires confirmation.

— A report seems to have got abroad that Miss Sellon is coming to Calcutta to take charge of the Nurses' Institution and Canning Home. The *Indian Church Gazette* is authorised to state that, as far as the Committee know, there is no truth whatever in the report in question. It is getting more and more doubtful daily whether Miss Sellon is coming to Calcutta at all.

— In consequence of the discovery of a new plot against his life, the King of Burmah, we learn from the *Englishman*, has ordered all persons entering the Palace to be searched three times, and finally by the Shang or Superintendent of the Royal residence.

— The same paper says that a *Hakimee* cess on Salt producing lands in the Punjab is to be introduced. The system to be followed will be the same as in other provinces, and as that now in force in the villages confiscated from the Nawab of Jhujur.

— We see it stated that the Viceroy has declined to forward the Regular Appeal of the Maharajah of Kappoorthullah to England, on the ground, that the appeal has been already sent home direct, instead of through the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

— In consequence of the Government contemplating the transfer of Aunga to the Travancore Durbar, the people forwarded a petition to the Home Government, declaring they were very happy under British rule, and that the measure if carried out could only result in hardship to them. The prayer of the petition has, according to the

— According ... *Indu... ...blic Opinion* the Government of ... have refused to sanction the appointment of the Reverend J. Aitkin to an Inspectorship in Berar, on the ground of his being a missionary.

— The same paper reports that the Palumpore fair, which commenced on the 3rd ultimo, is still going on, and merchants continue to flock in. The merchandize already sold is valued at three lacs of Rupees. The Rajahs of Mandee, Nadaun, Seebah, Kotlair, Rajonree and Goolaria, ...h other minor Chiefs and Sirdars of the Kangra ... invited on the occasion by the Commissioner, Mr. T. D. Forsyth. Traders from the plains, who had chiefly come from Lahore, Amritsar, Amballa, Loodiana, Hoshiarpore, Jullunder, &c., exchanged commodities with merchants from Yarkand, and other parts of Turkistan. The former took from the plains tobacco, chintz in its various varieties, coarse cloth, brass and copper utensils; while the latter had brought with them wool, silk, fur, &c., the produce of the Eastern Turkistan. The Yarkandee merchants purchased the Kangra teas with the greatest delight, an article which was to earn large profits for them on their returning home.

— In addition to other *tamashas* in the recent Palumpore fair, that of distributing prizes to the boys of the newly opened School at the beautiful station, was performed with great eclat. The School was originally opened by the liberal Rajah of Mandee, a minor hill state in the Kangra District, at an outlay of 6,000 Rs. Prizes, valuing in all between 900 and Rs. 1,000, were distributed on the occasion by the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra.

— The above journal states that Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Cracroft, on return from Cashmere, will officiate as additional Commissioner of Peshawur Division, until further orders. Major H. B. Urmston will revert to his substantive appointment as Deputy Commissioner of Rawul Pindi.

— The *Mofussilite* understands that, in consequence of information recently received from the Peshawur frontier, all the troops now returning from Hazara, have been ordered to stand fast for the present.

— The *Times of India* hears that Syed Saleem is engaged in collecting some of the tribes on the Arabian Coast in the vain hope of recovering Muscat.

— The Coroner, accompanied by the jury, proceeded to the Police Dead House of the Medical College Hospital on Saturday last at 4 P. M., to view the body of a Native woman, named Degumbarry Bewah, of Kistobagaun, who was murdered during the night of the 27th instant. The deceased, a strong looking old woman of about seventy years of age, was found by the Police at 4 A. M., on Saturday morning, with her throat almost entirely severed, lying on a *Tucktapose*, covered with blood; and a new English razor also covered with fresh blood was found on the ground in the room where the deceased lay. From the report furnished by the Police, it appears that the deceased was a woman worth property, and used to lend money on mortgage of gold and silver articles to her neighbours. This murder seems to have been committed by some avaricious villains for the sake of her money, of which it is believed a sum amounting to about Rs. 700 has been stolen out of her chest, which was found open, and the key sticking in the key-hole. The Police are on the track to discover the perpetrators of this daring crime, and have, for the present, taken the tenants of the homestead and all the inmates of the house into custody. We hope the energy of the Police will not stop here.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3.

— The *Indu Prakash* states on the authority of the *Overland Mail* that an Indian Prince visited Westminister Abbey in his native costume and attended by his Prime Minister and retainers ... strewing flowers on the grave of L... ...ning as a token of reverent affection with which the memory of the first Viceroy of India has been cherished by the Princes and Chiefs of India. "After expressing his deep love of Lord Canning and his grateful remembrance of his rule in India, the prince knelt and himself strewed with flowers the stone slab which covers the remains of Lord Canning and also of his father, George Canning." Who is this Indian Prince? The *Times of India* identifies him with the Dewan of the Rajah of Kappoortullah.

— The same journal has received a copy of Mr. Janardan Ramchandraji's English translation of Saptu-Sati, or Chandi-Pat. The 13 photographic illustrations which accompany the work appear to our contemporary to be most happily executed. The original work which forms a portion of the Markandeya Purana, has been held in high repute by the worshippers of the goddess *Kali* in all parts of the country. The 'Pat' is repeated by Brahmans on all occasions when either *Kali* or *Amba* is to be propitiated. The work is descriptive of series of fights which *Kali* had over Rakshasa or Demons. Its price is Rs. 1½ per copy. It can be had of Mr. Janardan at the Bombay Town Hall.

— The *Athenæum* tells us that the word *octroi* means *increase*, a tax over and above any ordinary impost on articles entering a town. The word is derived from *auctoramentum*, which was originally an increase of pay for the performance of some special service. French dictionary-makers seem to have lost sight of this fact. They call *octroi* a concession; *octroyer letters denoblesse*, "to grant letters of nobility," whereas it implied that the person's social condition was heightened by the *octroi*, or increase, authorized in such letters.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4.

— The Commander-in-Chief has published a general order in which he offers his very sincere and hearty thanks to Major General Wilde, C. B. C. S. I., Brigadier General R. O. Bright, Brigadier General J. L. Vaughan, C. B., and the Officers and Troops under their orders, for the excellent performance of their duties during the late Hazara campaign. His Excellency says, "the conduct of the expedition has been admirable, and the alacrity of all ranks in pressing forward to join the Force, beyond all praise."

— Private Robert Dore, 20th Hussars, was tried by Court Martial at Peshawur on the 17th October for the murder of John McCourt. He was found guilty and the Court sentenced him to be hanged but recommended him for mercy.

In confirming the sentence Sir William Mansfield made the following remarks:—

1. His Excellency must express his deep regret that the General Court Martial has so conceived its duty as to throw a most unusual responsibility on the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the Government, in the decision of this very painful and grievous case. If the Court believed that the case—

was one not deserving of capital punishment the Court should have given effect to that opinion in the sentence, instead of recording a sentence of death on the one hand, and practically recording its disapproval of it on the other.

2. After the most careful consideration of the proceedings, His Excellency is obliged to record his conviction, that a more dastardly and cold-blooded murder was never committed than that proved against the prisoner, there being no extenuating circumstances.

3. His Excellency, therefore, is under the most painful necessity of disregarding the recommendation to mercy.

— The *Delhi Gazette* hears that Colonel Keatinge, at Ajmere has sent for all his subordinate officers, or at least the majority of them, for the purpose of holding a "grain conference."

— We are glad to learn from the *Englishman* that the Lieutenant Governor has proceeded to Bancoorah to see for himself the condition of the villages ravaged by the so-called devil fever. His Honor left town on Monday last, and proceeded from Burdwan by special train. Energy such as this can o[illegible] be productive of the happiest effects, since it affords the country a guarantee that the apathy which did such dire harm in 1866 no l[illegible]ger rules the Bengal Government.

[illegible] that His Excellency the title of Rajah on Rampertab [illegible] the Rajah Bhowani Singh, c. s. i., of Mynpoorie.

NOTICE.

All communications by post to be addressed to the Editor of the *Bengalee*, Calcutta.

☞ Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 268, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the East Indian Agency, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.*

THE BENGALEE.

Saturday, 5th December 1868.

THE SACRED CITY OF THE HINDUS.*

Mr. Sherring's work is in every respect worthy of our sacred city. It shows a considerable amount of research, and its style is in general excellent. It is illustrated by ten steel engravings which add very much to its value.

Benares is to the Hindu more than what Mecca is to the Mahomedan and Jerusalem to the Jew. The orthodox Hindu believes that he is sure of eternal life if he can but die at Benares. Neither the Mahomedan nor the Jew has any such faith in the sanctity of his holy city.

Benares is certainly the most picturesque, if not the most magnificent, of Indian cities. A view of the city from the river is really imposing. Macaulay's description of Benares is so very graphic that we do not hesitate to follow Mr. Sherring's example in transcribing it. It is a remarkable instance of that *word-painting* for which Macaulay is so famous, and in which [illegible] in a different way, he is surpassed [illegible] of Carlyle whose life-like pictures of [illegible] events leave impressions that ca[illegible] be effaced.

"A city which in wealth, population, dignity and sanctity was among the foremost of Asia. It was commonly believed that half a million of human beings [illegible] crowded into that labyrinth of lofty alleys, rich with shrines and minarets, and balconies and carved oriels to which the sacred apes clung by hundreds. The traveller could scarcely make his way through the [illegible] of holy mendicants and not less holy bulls. The broad and stately flights of steps which descended from these swarming haunts to the bathing-places along the Ganges were worn every day by the footsteps of an innumerable multitude of worshippers. The schools and temples drew crowds of pious Hindus from every province where the Brahminical faith was known. Hundreds [illegible] die; for it was [illegible]ither every month to [illegible] happy fate awaited the man who should pass from the sacred city into the sacred river. Nor was superstition the only motive which allured strangers to that great metropolis. Commerce had as many pilgrims as religion. All along the shores of the venerable stream lay great fleets of vessels laden with rich merchandise. From the looms of Benares went forth the most delicate silks that adorned the balls of St. James's and of Versailles; and in the bazars the muslins of Bengal and the sabres of Oude were mingled with the jewels of Golconda and the shawls of Cashmere."—Macaulay's Warren Hastings.

Mr. Sherring is in error in maintaining "that the founder of Buddhism commenced his ministry at Benares." There can be no doubt that Benares was one of the earliest seats of Buddhism; but we can prove by irrefragable evidence that Sakya Muni's doctrine was preached earlier at Kosala (Oude), Magadha (Behar) and Rajgeha (probably Rajmehal.) The ruins of Sarnath of which Major General Cunningham has given an excellent account in the Asiatic Researches still attest the prevalence of that great heresy which at one time threatened the complete extirpation of Hinduism. The great Buddhist tower at Sarnath is a solid sound edifice ninety-three feet in diameter and a hundred and twenty-eight feet in height. The lower part is built entirely of stone, the slabs being fixed to each other by iron cramps. The upper part is built of bricks. The building has eight projecting faces in each of which is a niche with a pedestal. These pedestals must have been surmounted by statues of Buddha. The faces are richly decorated with carvings. "The lotus scroll," says General Cunningham, "with its flowing lines of graceful stalk mingled with tender buds and full blown flowers and delicate leaves is very very rich and very beautiful." Mr. Sherring has given us pictorial representations of two of these carvings.

When the Buddhists were expelled from Benares it is difficult to ascertain. When Houen Thsang the famous Chinese traveller visited India, he found the people of Polonisee (the Chinese corruption of Varanasi) wealthy, gentle, polished and esteeming learning; but he adds with a sigh that the "greater portion of them believe in the "heretical doctrines (Hinduism) and few "revere the Law of Buddha."

Benares has a much stronger title than Rome to be called the 'Eternal City' for we find it mentioned by Valmiki in the *Ramayana.*

Mr. Sherring's description of the Bengalees of Benares will no doubt be very in[illegible]ting to our readers:—"They reside for the [illegible] themselves, in a quarter called the Bengali Tola, [illegible] are chiefly noted for the superior education which many of them have received in comparison with the Hindustani portion of the population. In their social habits, however, many of this class are not much, I fear, in advance of their neighbours; although I rejoice to be able to say there is reason to believe [illegible] made considerable progress in such matters of late years. Being more enlightened than Hindus generally it is strange that in many respects their inner domestic life is scarcely better than theirs. Some of them are beginning to educate their wives and daughters, and are anxious for their intellectual improvement? Yet the uneducated portion of the Bengali community adhere to the customs of Hindu society as rigidly as other inhabitants of the city, cling with equal pertinacity to caste, and exhibit the same blind and senseless attachment to idol worship. A great difference is observable among Bengalis, however; and numbers of them are utterly unsound in the faith of Hinduism. These occupy the position of great social and religious reformers, and are engaged in a very important work which is none other than the entire regeneration of native society. I look upon this class of Bengalis together with the educated Parsees in the van of national improvement and progress."

Those who have not visited Benares should read Mr. Sherring's book for a full and interesting account of the temples and mosques of the city. It appears to us that the Rajah of Ahmetty's temple, the Nipalese temple and the temple at the Mani Karniká Ghat are the most picturesque if not the most beautiful at Benares. We have already passed our limits. We purpose resuming the subject some other time.

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EXTENSION TO HINDUS AND BUDDHISTS OF THE TESTAMENTARY CLAUSES OF THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT.

The Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of Saturday last contains an important correspondence on the question of extending to Hindus and Buddhists the Testamentary clauses of the Indian Succession Act (X. of 1865). It appears that in August 1865 the

* The Sacred City of the Hindus. By the Reverend M. A. Sherring. Trubner & Co. 1868.

Home Secretary addressed a Circular to all Local Governments and Administrations requesting them to favor the Government of India with their opinions "as to the expediency of extending to the Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists, or any and which of them, such parts of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as relate to Testamentary Succession, including in this phrase all that relates to the execution, revocation, interpretation and probate of Wills, and the limitation of the exercise of the testamentary power," after consultation with such European and Native gentlemen as might be deemed best capable of advising on such a matter. The Government of Bombay forwarded to Lord Cranborne, then Secretary of State for India, a copy of the above circular and the opinions it had elicited from certain gentlemen in Western India. In a Despatch dated the 7th February 1867 His Lordship impressed upon the Government of India "the propriety of exercising very great caution in dealing with a subject which affects the interests of the mass of the population of India." He also wrote

"From the operation of the Indian Succession Act, the very large majority of the inhabitants of India, the Hindus, the Mahammadans, and the Budhists, were excepted. The Act became law in March 1865. *It must be assumed that the Legislature had good grounds for excepting so large* a proportion of the subjects of the Indian Empire from the provisions of an Act drawn with consummate ability, and it is, therefore, with a feeling of apprehension that I perceive, after a lapse of little more than twelve months from its enactment, or of little more than six months from the commencement of its actual operation, a project in contemplation for the removal of this most important restriction.

As at present advised, I am of opinion that the time is still far distant when such an enactment would be expedient.

On such a subject, it appears to me that the Legislature should not be solely guided by the opinions of Native gentlemen resident in the Presidency towns, who, by education and by intercourse with European Society, have, in some degrees, been anglicized. Such opinions are not always a faithful exponent of Native feelings and Native prejudices, or even of Native intelligence.

I am unable to perceive that any great practical evil has yet occurred. * * *

For the above reasons Lord Cranborne desired the Governor General in Council not to introduce the proposed Bill into the Legislative Council nor publish it in the *Gazette of India* until it had been considered by the Secretary of State in Council. In reply to the above despatch the Supreme Government wrote in March last that Section 331 of the Indian Succession Act which exempts Hindus Mahomedans and Buddhists from its operation was introduced as a temporary provision, because it was felt at the time the law was under the consideration of the Legislature that, in three respects, sufficient information was not before the Council to justify an immediate extension in this direction. Doubts were entertained as to how far it would be politic to interfere with the power to make oral wills which Mahomedans have always possessed, and evidence was wanting as to the propriety of restricting Natives in creating perpetuities and in making bequests to religious and charitable uses." The general result of the opinions obtained by the Supreme Government from the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, from Oude and the Central Provinces is thus summed up:—

1st.—The practice of making nuncupative wills should be abolished, and the provisions of the Indian Succession Act as to execution of wills and codicils should be adopted in the case not only of Hindus but Mahammedans.

2nd.—Marriage should not, in the case of a testator, revoke his will. In other respects the provisions of the Succession Act as to revocation should be followed.

3rd.—It is inexpedient to impose, in the case of natives, the restrictions on the exercise of the testamentary power in favour of religious or charitable uses, or for the creation of perpetuities.

4th.—The provisions of the Succession Act as to the interpretation of wills should, with some few exceptions, be adopted.

5th.—Probate should be made compulsory, and the provisions of the Succession Act as to administration with will annexed and as to the powers and duties of an executor, should be extended with some slight modifications.

6th.—On the other hand, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah thought that the proposed legislation would be inexpedient; and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, while of opinion that nuncupative wills should be invalid, and that all wills should be written, attested, and proved, did not recommend the extension in their entirety of the provisions of the Succession Act on these subjects.

With reference to the remark of Lord Cranborne that no great practical evil had yet occurred owing to the absence, in the case of natives, of rules regulating the exercise of the testamentary power, the Governor General in Council states that it has been, for at least 20 years, notorious that in Bengal and in the towns of Madras and Bombay the power of making nuncupative wills encourages fraud and perjury and quotes in confirmation of this statement the opinions of eminent lawyers like Sir Charles Jackson, Sir A. Buller, the Hon'ble Prosunno Coomar Tagore, and of several learned Judges of the different High Courts.

The evils arising from the non-requirement of probate of native wills, and from the uncertainty which now prevails as to the character and powers of Native Executors who cannot now be compelled, except by a lawsuit, to exhibit inventories of estates, were then brought to the notice of the Secretary of State.

The Bill which pursuant to Lord Cranborne's desire was sent to the India Office and has since been approved of by his successor Sir Stafford Northcote, has been prepared with a view of preventing to some extent the above evils. It has been made applicable to Hindus and Buddhists resident in the Presidency towns, while Mahamedans have been altogether exempted from it lest any attempt to supersede the elaborate system of testamentary law which they have and which they regard as of divine origin, creates alarm and discontent. The Legislature, it is stated in the Despatch, has a right to put all expedient restrictions upon Hindu Wills, they "being unknown to Hindu law, being in fact the creature of English courts" This may be true as regards the countries governed by the *Mitacshara.* But we deny that Hindu lawyers whose doctrines prevail in Bengal make no mention of Wills in their works. Mr. Colebrooke, a high authority on the subject of Hindu Law, says: "A Hindoo in Bengal may leave by Will or bestow by deed of gift, his possessions, whether inherited or acquired, and the gift and the legacy, whether to a son or *to a stranger* will hold &c." Again an eminent Hindu commentator on the *Dyatatwa* of Reghunundana remarks: "Whatever the father does with regard to debt, agriculture, corrody, distribution of shares, or any other matter, is binding upon his sons after his death." Will has been defined to be "the legal declaration of the intentions of the testator with respect to his property which he desires to be carried into effect after his death." If this definition be correct, the remark of the commentator quoted above establishes the fact that Hindu Wills are *not* "the creature of English Courts."

We are not opposed to the introduction of the Bill. But we hope the Legislature will think it proper not to extend the provisions of Section 105 of the Succession Act to the Hindus. According to this section no man having a nephew or niece or any nearer relative has power to bequeath any property to religious or charitable uses, except by a Will executed not less than twelve months before his death, and deposited within six months from its execution in some place provided by law for the safe custody of the Wills of living persons. It is well-known that the natives of this country consider it ominous to make Wills when they are healthy and strong. As a rule they execute these only a few months or a few days and in some cases a few hours before their death. In the face of such a prejudice the extension of a clause like the above is sure to be prejudicial to the interests of the public. Several princely bequests made by Christian gentlemen in India have become void under the aforesaid section. The Bill not being before us we cannot at present say what other clauses of it are objectionable.

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SUPERSTITION IS NOT DEVOTION.

A RECENT NUMBER of the *Indian Mirror* gives utterance to sentiments which go far to corroborate the assertions of Baboos Jodu Nauth Chuckerbutty and Bijoy Kissen Goswami regarding certain adherents of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen. Had their allegations been without foundation, the Keshubite Organ would have fulminated its thunders, denying them *in toto* and loudly declaring their utter falsehood. On the contrary, it labors to spin out a long defence for the evils complained of, and very awkwardly tries to effect a reconciliation between vain superstition and sound monotheism. The writer in the *Mirror* very gravely observes:—"It is a deplorable fact that amongst the Brahmo community there are many who lean more to the rationalistic than the devotional side of religion, and are therefore wanting in that deep faith which alone can enable them to move steadily in the path of purity and salvation." Few will be misled by such wretched sophistry. An attempt is here made to disparage reason; faith and devotion are on the other hand lauded to the skies. But what is devotion worth, when opposed to reason? How incompatible is that faith with true enlightenment, which delights to feed on the vagaries of morbid fancy? It is very well to talk of devotion and faith in general, but when nursed by ignorance and bigotry, they undergo strange metamorphoses and become fruitful in evil, they should be regarded as unwelcome guests and be soon done away with. Devoutness in a worshipper is not only desirable but indispensable; he should yield to God his heart and affections, be sincere and earnest in prayer, and approach Him with love and reverence. But what if a Brahmo marches bare foot along the streets with flags streaming in the wind, *tomtoms* deafening the ear, with their discordant music and other paraphernalia of superstition and *boishtobism*; and imagines all this to be a practical illustration of his intellectual conceptions of the Deity and his attributes? What if with a view to mortify the flesh he abstains from food on particular days, and thus gives, as he fancies, a visible impetus to his piety and zeal in religion? Certainly, devotion in this objectionable form is far worse than rationalism. Again; what has the *Mirror* to urge in vindication of the faith of those Keshubites who implicitly believe in the mediatorial powers of their leader, rely on the efficacy of their prayers when offered through him, and expect the deliverance of their souls from sin through his redeeming influence? Must not the worth of such faith be in the inverse ratio of its depth?

A correspondent of the *Mirror*, while attempting to explain away certain points urged by the two Brahmo Missionaries alluded to, gives rather an ingenious interpretation of the term *saviour*. "If they (the public) once for all take the word *saviour*" he says, "in the light of one who saves from *sin*, who brings others, through lectures, sermons, or example, from the path of wrong to that of duty, who has been in many cases the instrument of reclaiming a confirmed sinner, the means of reforming a vicious soul—if they refused to interpret the term in the accepted Christian sense then it is easy to see that the difficulty has been removed, the problem solved." The world will then teem with *saviours* and every man be more or less a *redeemer*, though few attain to that eminence which entitles them to have the dust of their feet licked by a band of prostrate adorers.

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ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

On Monday evening last the Scotchmen in Calcutta gave the usual dinner in honor of their Patron Saint. Owing to the indis[illegible]ion of Mr. Sandeman, the Hon'ble Mr. J. Skinner occupied the chair. The Chairman proposed the health of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family and these [illegible] were right loyally drunk. The next toast was [illegible] health of His Excellency the Viceroy and prosperity [illegible] live in." After some other toasts Mr. A. Thomson proposed the Press. Major Fenwick of the *Englishman* in responding said :—

Not long ago the Press of this country was characterised by Sir Charles Napier as "the blackguard press of India," and perhaps it deserved something of the censure meted out to it, although like some other great men Sir Charles did not understand the anomaly of a free Press under a despotic Government. To say that the Press of India was even now not perfect was only to say that it was a human institution, and it might be said of its blemishes as of other imperfections, that it was 'the better for them, that the law of human life may be Effort and the law of human judgment Mercy.' On many occasions, the Press of India had done those things it ought not to have done, and had left undone those things it ought to have done, but he hoped it could not be added that—there was no health in it. He rather thought he saw a bright future before it. He would say to those who threw stones at it they were themselves in many cases to blame. He would say nothing of a Government who give the Press no information, and keep dark subjects which ought to be known, and then turn round and accuse the Newspaper of being in continual hostility to the State. This was an unfortunate position for the Press to be in, and a gentleman high in the Civil Service who was certainly no friend to the Calcutta Press (Mr. George Campbell) long ago, in one of his works, recorded the same opinion. There was, however, a Press in India that had been too much neglected, but which had much power for good or evil—a Native Press struggling upwards, which he was obliged to say that the members of the European Press had not done their duty to, and had held out no helping hand towards it, but he hoped soon to see a change for the better in this respect. (*Oh! Oh!*) There was no reason to cry *Oh!* If the people of India were to be educated they must be assisted by the Native Press, and whoever cried *Oh!* did so in ignorance of the wants of India. It had been urged against the English portion of the Press here that it was following the worst examples of the Press at home in endeavouring to set class against class—to "open the flood gates of democracy" that an evil tide should roll in and sweep away distinctions of rank and fortune. Fools only spoke in this way. We were perhaps on the eve of great political and social changes, and the Press representing liberal opinions certainly advocated—greater privileges being accorded to the lower classes. There was nothing to fear from the raising of these classes in education and political status. To quote another man's words "the mountain would tower above the sea as it towered primevally although the valley below once a noisome swamp was purified and enriched by the alluvial stream, and so human distinctions of God's not man's creation would still point upwards to their Native heaven not the less that the social region around them had risen in all the verdure of prosperity and peace." * * *

Another heavy loss has been sustained by the Native Community. Baboo Hurro Chunder Ghose, 3rd Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, died on Thursday last. The deceased was one of the first P. S. Ameens and Government in recognition of his services appointed him Magistrate of Calcutta and subsequently a Judge of the Small Cause Court. The Baboo discharged the duties of both these offices to [illegible] satisfaction of all.

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The Viceregal Legislative Council met at Government House on Friday, the 27th Ultimo. His Excellency the Viceroy presided. The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Dirg Bijoy Singh Bahadoor, K. C. S. I. of Balampore made a solemn declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty, and that he would faithfully discharge the duties of his office, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Forbes and D. Cowie took the usual oaths. On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Maine the Bill to legalize marriages between certain Natives of India not professing the Christian religion was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months—a long date fixed in order that native opinion might declare itself. Mr. Maine said that three petitions had been presented against the Bill, one from the Parsees, another from the British Indian Association and a third from certain Native gentlemen at Bombay. The following Bills were also referred to Select Committees:—(1) The Bill to consolidate and amend the [illegible] for the Government of Her Majesty's [illegible] (2) the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the N. W. Provinces.

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At the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council held on Saturday last the Hon'ble Ashley Eden who has returned from Europe and Baboo Issur Chunder Ghosal took their seats as Members. Mr. Dampier's motion that the Bill to repeal Act XXI. of 1858, so far as it affects the suburbs of the town of Calcutta be passed, was carried. The same Hon'ble Member presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to ascertain, regulate, and record certain tenures in Chota Nagpore. Several clauses were passed and further consideration of the Bill was deferred till this day's meeting. On Mr. Rivers Thomson's motion the Bill to provide facilities for obtaining the evidence in Civil and Criminal cases, of prisoners detained in any Jail or prison, was read in Council and then referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a fortnight.

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LUCKNOW.

(From our Correspondent Bulbul.*)*

The history of Journalism in Oudh is a history of scandals. The first newspaper started here was the *Oudh Gazette* which became so scurrilous under the editorship of Mr. Chick that the proprietors were obliged to turn him out. Mr. Chick thereupon set up a rival Journal named the *Oudh Mail* which during its short existence earned a well deserved notoriety for the grossest libels against the officials. In the end Mr. Chick is thought to have become too dangerous a resident for Oudh and was turned out of the Province. The *Oudh Gazette* however supported (at a heavy loss it is said) by the Proprietors and by the Talookdars' Association, had a safer career. It had the wisdom to avoid the shoals and rocks on which its rivals had run aground. Like a good boy it never abused the *Sahib logs* the "fathers and mothers" of the Talookdars and other native folks of Oudh. It never criticized the officials of the Oudh Commission except to praise them, and so it lived and lives still. If it was never considered as a brilliant Print it had at least the credit of being a harmless one. But its life was a flickery, will o' the wisp fashion life. Once in a year the "good natured folks" who patronized the Journal would be startled by an array of *rather* well written leaders not copied from other papers and some bits of news actually new. This would go on for a season. The "poor fond folks" would begin to believe that once in away the golden age had actually dawned on the *Oudh Gazette*. But the magic rod of the fickle demon who presides over the fortunes of the paper would all at once dispel the agreeable chimera and on some unlucky day in some unlucky month of the year, a libel case would start up or a disagreeable article, the Editor and the proprietors would come to loggerheads, there would then be a "row" on Olympus, and Editorials, news, and all melt into thin air. This phenomenon has been repeated half a dozen times within my experience. In the interregnum the *Moonsarims* and *Kerances* of Courts, your Dilly's and Billy's who abound in every station, would be hunted up and tacked to the Editorial car; and thus the *Oudh Gazette* would go on. There would appear such specimens of the Queen's English as your humble servant had the honor of extracting for you last year from the columns of that Journal. The more modern part of its history which commences from its assumption of the new and mighty name of the *Times* may be gathered partly from my last letter and partly from the first of the *Argus*.

And so the *Argus* is out at last. The first number saw the light on the 3rd or 4th of the current month, and ere it had run through its fifth, it fell foul of its older rival. [illegible] *Lucknow Times* has threatened to make Oudh too [illegible] Mr. Moore. The mystery of this is a "dead secret." I may however reveal it to you nevertheless because excepting perhaps our officials, the facts of the case seem to be known all over the city. But being an extremely spicy bit of scandal I think I had better preserve it for another occasion, and dismiss the subject for the present with the expression of my opinion and that of many others that in the matter at least Mr. E. P. Moore is once in the right.

There can be no doubt that if there is any Province in India which urgently requires a good, honest, but above all independent political Journal it is the Province of Oudh. Such a paper steadily conducted would make the reputation and fortune of the Editor and proprietor respectively,—and what is more confer a lasting boon on the country. A public critic who can neither be threatened into submission nor bribed into silence, will be the terror of official vagary and official impudence. The alarming extent to which "secretness," the great symbol of despotism, prevails in the Government of Oudh, and the practice so common among the officials here of doing a great many things in a semi-official and private way which in their public capacity they dare not do, would be put an end to once and for ever by a watchful and conscientious Paper that *will not* be *humbugged*. It is only those who live in this Province that can understand how great is the need in which it stands of such an organ of public opinion as I have described. But stay, I believe I have *mis*-expressed myself and *mis*-expressed a fact by using the words "an organ of public opinion" for the simple reason that there being few or no independent Europeans here and the natives not being sufficiently advanced to be *represented* in the proper sense of the word, there is no "*public opinion*" at all.—Hence a good Journal here must of necessity be more *egoistic* (so to say) and individual, than representative, and must take the position simply of a shrewd and watchful observer. It must above all beware of being guided by *advisers*, that is to say men who always strive to push their own interests by making fools of others.

The system of Government which Sir C. Wingfield left in legacy to his successors

in Oudh may be characterized by two words —*bully* and *khoshamud*. These two words express the fundamental principles on which the Province of Oudh is governed. A certain wholesome extent of bullying is beneficial and perhaps necessary in a new province, but the evil of it is that once permitted *bullying* becomes a habit and a principle of action and the standard of official morality is considerably lowered, and conceit is engendered in the minds of individual officers to an unreasonable extent. Considering at the same time that the Oudh Commission consist mostly of military men, one can imagine how easily they can be tempted into becoming overweening despots. They have to rule over men who are allowed no other right except that of submitting to whatever the *Sahib* may say or do, and of praising his follies until he really believes himself equal to Solomon [illegible]! No wonder then there are officers in the *Moffussil* here who have the vanity of telling their native subordinates that they expect the same abject outward homage from them as the latter were wont to pay to their king Wajid Ally Shah, and take a foolish pride in the signs of respect and submission which they thus exact from a timid and ignorant multitude. Even officers of talent and sense are spoilt here by the influence of the atmosphere that surrounds them. Disregard of superior authority would seem to be a common offence because it is considered as a venial one. Freaks and crotchets are regarded as signs of originality, an aversion to law and lawyers is considered to be an indication of independence and "no humbug," and a blustering, irregular and hasty way of deciding cases and doing things is thought to show an eminently *practical* tendency! To set law at defiance is to act according to "conscience," to punish a native because there is no evidence against him is to make an example of a dangerous rascal who is too cunning to be caught. If you happen to offend an officer in the Oudh Commission beware of your skin. You can not tell when and how the vengeance may come upon you but come upon you it will. Your case is hopeless. You might escape a single Tiger's claws but you cannot escape a clique bent on your ruin.

Let those who think I have overdrawn the picture, come and live here for some time and see the state of things with their own eyes. Let them examine the records of the libel case in which a native Assessor sued Runjoor Tewary a veteran native officer, one of the few native soldiers who had joined their masters in the defence of the famous "Bailie guards." Mr. Wingfield was then at the head of affairs. The whole case is too long to quote, but the upshot of the affair was that poor Towary was sacrificed to the offended honor of the Oudh Commission with all the evidence in his favor. He was made the victim of cliquedom, because he had dared to tell the truth. Many cases similar to the above have occurred here and will occur for some time to come unless Oudh is put directly under the control of the High Court.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

Dr. Salzar's letter will appear next week.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT TO BURDWAN.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

Dear Sir,—On the morning of Wednesday the 18th instant, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India came down to Burdwan by a special train and was received by the Maharajah under a salute of 63 guns fired at intervals from the ramparts of Kristoshire,—21, on his reaching the Railway Station, 21, on setting his foot on the Raja's palace, and 21 more on his leaving this for Calcutta. As soon as the train arrived His Excellency got down with one of his aides-de-camp and drove off in an ordinary carriage to the Maharaja's and found his host dressed in splendid robes, of purple color and a large number of European gentlemen of this station and those who came from Calcutta the day previous to celebrate the birth-day of the Maharaja all waiting to receive and honor His Excellency. The Maharaja then taking Sir John by the hand, showed him his palace and other things worth seeing in the house and at about 8. took him to the breakfast room, where the table had been groaning under the dishes prepared by a first rate professional French cook in his service. They all sat down to breakfast, and toasts to the health, long life and safe journey of His Excellency to the land of his adoption were proposed by the Maharaja and several European Gentlemen and bottles after bottles of champagne and other luscious wines were cracked and drunk to their hearts' content. After ten, we saw His Excellency and the Maharaja going in the same carriage with twelve bodyguards before and behind followed by a large number of European gentlemen to the Railway station.

His Excellency's visit though like a doctor's has created no small sensation in the town. This is the first time we believe that any Governor-General of India has been the Maharaja's guest; and it is gratifying to observe that the Raja left no stone unturned to please him actuated no doubt by some motive which it ill becometh us to comment upon now. Mr. Editor, we are rather astonished to learn from the last number of your valuable paper that government have declined the honor of a salute to the Maharaja simply on the ground that he is not one of the feudatory princes. It is undoubtedly true that he is neither a prince, nor is he related to any regal house of India, but it is undeniably true that the family to which he belongs is very high and ancient and whose pedigree is almost equal to royalty. Besides the like of the Raja of Burdwan as regards fidelity, loyalty and attachment to the British Government, the eminent services rendered to the country at a time when it had passed through providential visitations and princely liberality and munificence to all irrespective of caste or creed, I say with regard to all these the like of him can hardly be seen or heard of in Bengal. But it is to be regretted that though he has been trying through thick and thin for years to receive some insignia of honor at the hands of Her Majesty's Representative in India, yet his star has been so unpropitious that he is not likely to receive any after all. In our humble opinion we don't think Government is justified in withholding some tangible mark of honor from one who is acknowledged to be the best of the Rajas in Bengal.

Yours truly,

21*st November* 1868. A Resident.

GOVT. ORDERS.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Appointments.

17th November.—Moulavi Gholum Jelanee to be Moonsiff of Arrah.

Baboo Burmah Dutt to officiate as Moonsiff of Arrah, during the absence, on leave, of Moulavi Gholam Jelanee, or until further orders.

Moulavi Abdool Mujeed to be Moonsiff of Culna.

18th November.—Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hazareebaugh, is transferred to Maunbhoom.

19th November.—Mr. F. Graves, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Pooree.

Mr. G. E. Makgill to be a joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, at Howrah.

Baboo Gunnesh Chunder Chowdry, Moonsiff of Meherpore, to officiate as Moonsiff of Kishnaghur, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Nobin Chunder Ghose.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Gowhatty :—

Lieutenant A. D. Putter and Baboo Hem Chundra Surma.

20th November—Baboo Omoodlo Churn Mullick is appointed to be a Deputy Magistrate and a Deputy Collector in the Chota Nagpore Division and is posted to the Sub-Division of Palamow in Lohardugga.

Mr. G. L. T. Harris to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom in the First Grade.

Mr. W. E. Ward to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. G. K. Webster to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan.

23rd November.—Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Preonath Bose is deputed temporarily to the Nuddea District on special duty.

Mr. A. P. MacDonnell to be an Assistant Commissioner in Hazareebaugh, and to have charge of the Sub-Division of Barhee.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Assistant Magistrate, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Meherpore.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Assistant Magistrate, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Magoorah.

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, Assistant Magistrate, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Choondangah.

Major W. B. D. Morton, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, to be Subordinate Judge of that District in addition to his present duties.

Mr. T. Smith, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Gowalparah, to officiate as Subordinate Judge of that District, in addition to his present duties.

Mr. W. O. A. Beckett, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Western Dooars, to officiate as Subordinate Judge of that District, in addition to his present duties.

24th November.—Moonshee Dubeerooddeen Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is transferred to Midnapore.

Moulvi Fyzoollah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Palamow, is transferred to Rajshahye.

Baboo Kalinath Bose to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate, and a Deputy Collector, in Cuttack, during the absence, on special duty, of Baboo Kalidas Palit.

H. L. Dampier,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5.

— As various opinions exist as to the merits and [illegible] of Earl Mayo for the distinguished [illegible] not be out of place, says [illegible] to fulfil, it may to give some idea of the estimate formed [illegible] by one who is in a position to know what his qualifications are. But writing on the subject of Indian administration and some of its shortcomings the writer says:—"The remedy for these evils must be in the character, position, and abilities of the man who holds the office of Governor General. No doubt, Sir John Lawrence's tenure of office has been most beneficial to India in many points. But it will be for the advantage of the country that he should be succeeded by a man of purely English training who will look at many of the points that require to be dealt with, in the light of the ideas that prevail at present in this country. [England.] Lord Mayo will have this advantage; and he will be found on other points a very much better Governor General than the criticisms of the English newspapers will have led people to expect. Two circumstances have biased their judgment. In the first place, party feeling is running high; and the most influential newspapers are all adverse to the Government. In the second place, they have judged him, as Englishmen are too apt to do, from his proficiency as an orator. He has not been successful in the House of Commons; but powers of debating are not essential for the government of India. The opportunities of judging him have left an impression that he will be found firm, honest and clear sighted. England is not a good place for the exhibition of administrative ability. Not one of the Governors General who bear a part in Indian history, left England originally with any considerable reputation."

— From the 1st Instant the new arrangement of passenger trains on the E. I. R. has commenced. A fast train leaves Delhi at 8-28 A. M. which reaches Toondla at 1-40 P. M., or forty minutes after the arrival of the train which started from Delhi at 5-28 A. M., thus effecting a saving of two hours and twenty minutes between Delhi and Toondla. And the same of course all down the line both in the up and the down trains.

— The *Delhi Gazette* notices the recent demise of a paper which has been in existence a good many years. The *Lahore Chronicle* has yielded to destiny and ceased to enjoy independent existence. It has been swallowed by its more energetic and younger rival *Indian Public Opinion.*

— The *Englishman* understands that the Maharajah of Kupoorthullah has asked permission to visit the Presidency. His Excellency the Viceroy has not yet, however, replied to the Rajah's *Khureeta.* His Highness is no doubt anxious to look after his appeal to the Home Government in person.

— A rumour, based we do not know on what substratum of truth, has got abroad that previous to Sir John Lawrence's departure from India, a further investiture of the Order of the Star of India will take place, and that several European and Native gentlemen who have rendered valuable aid to Government during the reign of His Excellency, are to be decorated.

— Our contemporary likes to know what makes the Bengal Wards' Institution so unpopular? A majority of the Wards, says he, "have asked for permission to prosecute their studies at the Benares [illegible] Institute. The Board of Revenue have hoped they will come to some [illegible]. It is to be [illegible]sion. The Wards' Institute is too often before the public in an unfavorable light. The real problem the Board have to solve involves the discovery of some scheme for making the Institution popular with wards and guardians."

— Major Burne, Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore, has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Forlong as Manager of the Durbhangah Rajah's Estate. In noticing the appointment the above authority remarks that Major Burne does not possess a single special qualification for this important post,—a post the work of which taxed all the skill and energy of Mr. Forlong himself to perform satisfactorily. He has no acquaintance whatever with the agricultural classes; we doubt whether he knows even what a zemindaree is. The accounts of the estate he will have to manage will be a sealed book to him, until translated and interpreted. His appointment at any time would speak very little for the interest taken by Government in the estate.

— The Small Cause Court was closed yesterday in consequence of the death of the third Judge, Baboo Hurro Chunder Ghose. The Native community, the *Englishman* justly observes, "will suffer another great loss in the Baboo's death. The present year has been singularly fatal to its leading men. It is difficult to see how it can replace three such men as Ramgopal Ghose, Prosunno Coomar Tagore and Hurro Chunder Ghose."

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7.

— The *Delhi Gazette* is not surprised at finding that "on both the Calcutta and the Bombay side, our contemporaries are beginning to think that they have been somewhat hasty in blindly following the London party-press in its unmeasured condemnation of Earl Mayo's appointment to India. Not only do they think the coming Viceroy may after all answer as well, if not better, than his predecessor; but his Lordship's Military Secretary, Captain the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke, is found to be not nearly such an inexperienced and incompetent fellow as he was supposed to be. We are quite prepared to hear after that, that Major Burne is just the man for the private secretaryship. If we remember, the only charge against the last named officer was his youth. He will be older before he arrives in India."

— The Bundlecund correspondent of the above journal says:—"Famine is every where now the cry, rich and poor are dreading the advent of the ravishing monster who threatens to extend his scourge almost over the whole of Central India. The price of grain is excessively high, though thanks to Providence it is yet below the level of Jeypoor and Jodhpoor. No pasture or fodder of any description can be had for cattle for love or money, and in consequence all quadrupeds can be got for almost a [illegible] the impoverished owners thinking themselves fortunate to be able to get rid of their burdens. It is I believe anticipated through the medium of the district officials that Government will excuse the several landholders whose crops have suffered by the drought the payment of the usual revenue, but I cannot vouch for the authenticity of the rumour, though I understand it is proposed to realize the revenue for the present year by annual instalments during the next four [illegible] the rate of four annas per rupee each year in addition to [illegible] revenue for the year. Small-pox has made its appearance in several parts of Bundlecund, crowds of native children are being daily washed into the boundless gulf of eternity by the impetuous tide of the plague. Some Europeans have also suffered from the fatal influence of the disease."

— We take the following from Reuter's Indian Express, dated London, November 6th:—"A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, when the whole of the Ministers were present with the exception of Sir Stafford Northcote, who was in attendance on her Majesty at Balmoral. Colonel Wilson Patten, the new chief Secretary for Ireland, took his seat for the first time, and Lord Mayo the Governor General of India was also present.

"The *Globe* of Monday last had an article upon the last Indian durbar at Poona, in which it spoke most encouragingly of the results to be hoped for from the great display of loyalty made by the 150 Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and Guzerat. The article also praises Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and concludes as follows:—On the whole Governor Fitzgerald acquitted himself at the Poona Durbar with the same ability and tact which he has shown in matters governmental since he has been at the head of affairs at Bombay; and the event itself, we anticipate, will promote a closer relationship between the Imperial Crown and the native rulers and peoples, that will redound to the general well-being of Western India."

— A Bombay contemporary states that Kaye's promised *Biography of Sir James Outram* is still uncompleted, and there is reason to fear there will be considerable delay before he brings it out. As a rule, biographies lose much of their interest when published at any length of time after the death of their subject; but the sterling and chivalrous character of the Bayard of India may make his biography an exception to this rule. Mr. Kaye has not, however, been idle, the second volume of his *History of the Sepoy War* is announced as nearly ready for publication.

— We learn from the *Bombay Gazette* that a native dignitary,—unannounced, but said to be the Rajah of Nagpore,—lately paid a visit to the local High Court. The Criminal Sessions were being proceeded with when His Highness and suite were introduced, and the presiding Judge, the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, courteously received the party. Seats were provided for them on the Judge's right,

and an interpreter was instructed by His lordship to explain the business. After a short stay, evidently full of interest, the Rajah thanked His lordship and then took his leave.

—The *Sind News* contains the following:—"There being a paucity of M[illegible]hanas (fishermen) and other low caste prisoners to make up the *bunghee* or scavengers' gang in the Jail, some of the Mussulman prisoners were selected for that duty, but one refused to join the party for reasons of caste. Dr. Morton, the Superintendent of the Jail, insisted that he should do the work, and upon his persisting in his refusal, Dr. Morton ordered that he should receive 25 lashes, and be kept in the cells for a week. On the Monday following, the prisoner still refusing to join the bunghee gang, Dr. Morton ordered another 25 lashes to be inflicted with another week in the cells. Last Monday morning the prisoner still refusing to carry the night soil, Dr. Morton ordered a further infliction of 25 lashes, but the man still persisted in his contumacy. Hereupon Dr. Morton ordered the man to be tied and dragged along the bunghees [illegible] man having been weak, emaciated [illegible] unable to move, Dr. Morton [illegible] the wretched convict to be tied and put into one of the tubs containing night soil, and in this loathsome position he was carried on the shoulders of two prisoners along with the rest of the party to Burns' gardens. This was done in open day both morning and evening on Thursday and Friday last and seen by residents of Gharroo Khatta who have reported the case to us. Each time the prisoner was brought back covered with filth, he was drenched with *buckets of cold* water and sent *shivering* to the [illegible] Saturday, the prisoner was again brought out to join the bunghees, but he was so exhausted that he fell to ground and was removed to the hospital.

These matters have got abroad in the town and are creating great excitement. We hope sincerely that the 'tub' part of the punishment was not inflicted."

—A correspondent informs the *Englishman* that "while the poor ryots are on the way to starvation, the Ferry Fund Committee of Monghyr are destroying the low crops we have on pretence of making a new road. This is very obviously a pretence, as a blind man could see—for one quarter of the money expended on the new road would have put the old one in thorough repair; the only fault to be found with which latter is, that it is not quite straight, and to save a few hundred yards or so, our crops are wantonly destroyed, trees cut down without compensation, and good bridges left to rot and ruin in places where the two roads are not 40 yards apart, and run almost parallel for a mile together." The authorities should look to this.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8.

—The dailies publish the following telegrams:—

London, December 2nd, Noon.

Earl Mayo and Lord Napier embarked at Suez yesterday on board the steamer *Feroze*.

Mrs. Disraeli has been *gazetted* Viscountess Beaconsfield.

London, December 3rd, Evening.

A circular has been issued by Mr. Disraeli and the other members of the Ministry, in which they say they feel it due to their honour and policy to resign.

Mr. Gladstone, it is believed, will succeed Mr. Disraeli.

The result of the elections up to the present time is as follows:—

Liberals returned	.. ..	381
Conservatives returned	.. ..	272

—A letter of President Johnson in reply to the inquiries of General Ewing has been published, in which it is stated that the national expenditure of the past three years was in the aggregate 1,299,000,000 dols., and the estimated expenditure of the present year 372,000,000 dols. Immediate retrenchment is necessary to avert bankruptcy. A wise economy, however, could soon increase the revenue and diminish taxation. If the debt were permitted to increase it would be gathered into the hands of a few who could exercise a dangerous controlling influence thereby.

—According to the *Madras Times* the Chambers of Commerce of Madras and Bombay have on several occasions represented to Government the very great inconvenience to which holders of Government promissory Notes are subjected by the delay arising from the necessity of transmitting the Notes to Calcutta for renewal. The Government in reply to a letter from the latter Chamber, says "that any alteration of the present practice would involve a reconsideration of the agreements between the Government and the Banks. The Bank of Bengal would demand compensation, and the Banks of Madras and Bombay would look for an increased rate of payment for the additional duties imposed upon them. This alone would appear to be a sufficient reason for rejecting the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce. Besides, a similar proposal was fully discussed in 1859, when the management of the debt was in the hands of the Government, and it was rejected on the merits, on account of the risks of error and fraud, the expense involved in copying the Registers which are all kept in Calcutta, and the general increase of correspondence which would follow from the interchange by every mail of Advice Registers of all the renewal entries, &c., made during the interval. All these reasons equally exist [illegible] the other hand, the [illegible] of the present system are [illegible]rious. The value of the paper is [illegible]ected by the delay in having to send up to Calcutta for a new Note, and the delay does not exceed the time actually taken up in the transmission by post to and fro. Under these circumstances the representation of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, cannot be complied with by Government."

—While the attention of the public is being prominently directed towards the necessity for cataloguing ancient Oriental MSS. an important discovery, which, according to the *Friend of India*, has been made by the Reverend Mr. Long during his recent tour in Southern India, will greatly aid the work. In the library of his Highness the late Rajah of Tanjore, among a mass of works in general literature, Mr. Long fell in with an extensive collection of Sanscrit works on Hindoo law, logic, grammar, works on the Hindoo religion ritual, many volumes of scarce Pooranas, expositions of Sanscrit texts, Medicine, Music, Magic, Prayers; a large collection of Hindoo Plays, many of which seem to be unknown to Sanscrit scholars, and works on Astrology and the Vedantic Theology. The collection of more modern Tamil works is hardly less extensive or varied. Mr. Long had the works catalogued, and the list will be laid before the Asiatic Society at an early meeting. The library like all the other effects of the Rajah, is involved in the endless litigation which his widows have raised. The present custodians will, however, be happy to lend any manuscript for the purpose of being reprinted. It would be well if the Madras Government could secure the collection for its new Public library in the Presidency.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9.

—It is said, and with some degree of probability the *Pioneer* believes, that the office of Small Cause Court Judge in the N. W. Provinces will soon be abolished, the work being transferred to the subordinate Judges. The High Court, in its last annual report, recommended this step to Government, on the ground that there was not sufficient work at any of the Small Cause Courts to occupy the time of the Judge. In Benares the Subordinate Judge, Syud Ahmed Khan, is at present the Judge of the Small Cause Court also; and no inconvenience to the public has been found to result from the union of both offices in the same person.

—Letters from Rohilkund inform the *Lucknow Times* that Sir William Muir will hold a Durbar at Bareilly, for the purpose of presenting "Khilluts" to three native gentlemen, *viz.*, Lalla Luchmee Narayen, Banker; Sheikh Khyrooddeen Ahmed, Deputy Collector; and Baboo Gunga Pershad, Tehseeldar, for their philanthrophic endeavours to spread female education. His Highness the Nawab of Rampore and Mr. John I[illegible]lis, Senior Member of the Sudder Board [illegible]venue, North Western Provinces, will also b[illegible]sent to witness the investiture.

—The *Mofussilite* hears from Rampore that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces arrived at that station on the 26th ultimo. His Honor held a reception at which the Nawab of Rampore was present, and sat on the right of the Lieutenant Governor; while on the left sat several European and Native gentlemen of note. The Lieutenant Governor and the Nawab conversed for some time, *uter* and *pan* were distributed by His Honor to the Nawab and by Mr. Secretary Simpson to the other Chiefs and native gentlemen, after which the Durbar broke up.

On the 27th, His Honor went through the city, and inspected the Courts, Jail, &c., after which he returned to his camp.

His Honor paid the return visit to the Nawab, and in the evening there was a display of fireworks, at which the Lieutenant Governor was present. Salutes were fired on the arrival and departure of His Honor, and the Nawab distributed *uter* with his own hand to the Lieutenant Governor, while to the other European gentlemen, it was distributed by the Heir apparent of Rampore.

Mr. R. N. Po[illegible]

mer [illegible]ON (IN BENGALI) PART II.

now [illegible]

BY

gro[illegible] Shib Chun[illegible]

between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. The stranger was first seen and recorded on the 17th ultimo, near the star Alpha of the constellation Pisces, while searching for the planet Sylvia, known to be near the same part of the heavens: and its exact position was micrometrically determined on the 19th, still under the impression that it was Sylvia, and without suspicion of its being a new object. The very different direction of its apparent motion shewed however, by the following evening, that it was not hitherto a known member of our system, and hence its true character, as the 105th Asteroid, was rendered evident.

—We are glad to learn from the *Englishman* that Mr. J. D. Gordon, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, is likely to be appointed Judicial Commissioner of Mysore.

—A London Telegram dated the 5th Instant states that Mr. Gladstone has submitted the following names to Her Majesty as the New Cabinet Ministers:—

Earl Clarendon, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Robert Lowe, as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. John Bright, as Secretary of State for India.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, as Secretary of State for War.

Hugh Childers, as First Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir William Page Wood, as Lord High Chancellor.

Earl Russel to have a seat in the Cabinet, but without office.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10.

—The *Indu Prakash* reports that Dr. Martin Haug, late Professor of Sanskrit in the Poona College, has published a treatise on the meaning of the word "Brahma" or "Brahman." It will be strange to our non classical readers to find that the word Brahma, the name of the spiritual cause of all being the most abstract of all abstract ideas, originally signified such a concrete object as food."

—The same journal learns from the *Times of India* that the executors of the late Sett Gocauldas Tejpall have requested the Bombay Government to undertake the trustship of the various charities endowed by him and grant a liberal rate of interest for the money lodged with the Accountant General. The princely charities, founded by Sett Gocauldas Tejpall both during his life time and by his will amount to the princely sum of eleven lacks and thirty thousand Rupees.

—According to the above authority Dr. Bhau Daji read at the last monthly meeting of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society a paper on the age and works of Hemadri, a well-known writer on Hindu law and custom. Hemadri was a Brahmin and flourished at Devagiri or Dowlatabad at the end of the 12th and beginning of the 13th century of the Christian era. Dr. Bhau Daji also read a paper on Mucund Raja, the premier poet of Maharastra and the author of Vivek Sindhu. Mucund Raja flourished about the end of the 12th century of the Christian era.

—The *Pioneer* says that the last *Revue des Deux Mondes* has a very complimentary review of Colonel Malleson's *History of the French in India.* "Major Malleson," says the *Revue*, "has in this work corrected many an erroneous notion on the men and the events of those times. He has restored their true character to personages hitherto quite misunderstood. Let us state at once that our countrymen issue with honour from the scrutiny. To see in what esteem the author holds the founders of the French colonies which so long maintained a doubtful struggle with those of England, in what brilliant colours he paints the striking features of Martin Dupleix and Bussy, no one would guess this book to have been written by an Englishman." On one point only does the reviewer dissent from Colonel Malleson's estimate of the regard [illegible] he describes. This is with point on which the *Pioneer* formerly [illegible] the very Colonel Malleson extravagant, our contemporary cannot deny himself the satisfaction of extracting the reviewer's remarks:—"Mr. Malleson expresses for this unlucky hero an admiration which we should find it very hard to share. Stiff, arrogant, conceited, Lilly had the haughty confidence of a man who had never had real difficulties to contend with, and who took to himself the glory of successes really due to favouring circumstances. There are such favourites of fortune up to a certain point whose real test and trial does not come till late in life—sometimes not at all."

—We learn from the *Times of India* that Sir Stafford Northcote gave a farewell breakfast on November 6th, at the India Office, to the Earl of Mayo, previous to his departure for India.

—The *Bombay Guardian* states on the authority of the *Guzerat Mittra* that the famous *chudder* prepared at a cost of 25 lacs by H. H. Gaekwar for the tomb of Mahomed, or that of one of the Caliphs of Kerbela cannot be sent, it appears, but must be sold to supply His Highness with the means of defraying his daily expences, there being not a pice in his treasury. But the jewellers of Baroda refuse to give any thing like the sum expended; leaving it to be inferred that the ruler has been outrageously cheated by his ministers.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11.

—We regret to learn from the *Dacca News* that cholera is raging at Dacca with great virulence.

—Mr. Buhler, Professor of Sanscrit in the Elphinstone College, being about to be appointed Educational Inspector, will be succeeded in office by M. Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar M., A., Headmaster Rutnagerry High School. According to the *Hindu Reformer* Mr. Bhandarkar's elevation to the Sanscrit Professorship cannot but be hailed with extreme satisfaction by all interested in the cause of native education, not less on account of his amiable disposition and urbanity of manners than on that of his sterling professional capacity. He is a brilliant scholar in English and Sanscrit having edited two Anglo-Sanscrit Primers and eminently fitted for his new duties.

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.*

NOTICE.

All communications by post to be addressed to the Editor of the *Bengalee*, CALCUTTA.

☞ Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 268, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.

THE

BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 12TH DECEMBER 1868.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

BEFORE long Sir John Lawrence will have ceased to be our Viceroy. It is impossible to review his Indian career within the limits of a newspaper article. We propose therefore dwelling on its most prominent features.

That Sir John's apathy and inaction during the Orissa Famine will always remain a great blot on his otherwise fair administration will perhaps be admitted by all [illegible] blinded by a Boswellism alike dis- [illegible] their idol. With this reservation, we do not hesitate to say that Sir John Lawrence has proved as wise, able and conscientious a ruler as any India has ever seen.

We believe Sir John Lawrence erred in omitting to invite the native nobility and gentry to his first state ball. If men of sense have the weakness of being over-anxious to see a spectacle in which they can take no part, at which they can only sheepishly stare in order to be contemptuously stared at in their turn, a good ruler will often do well to indulge their caprice. Mummeries have their use in this world, and we don't see why a wise ruler should neglect an opportunity of earning some popularity at the expense of a little mummery. The greatest of ancient administrators—Julius Cæsar—did not disdain to amuse the Roman populace with games and shows. Modern rulers will do well to follow his example now and then.

The Bhootan peace which made Sir John Lawrence the object of such unmeasured vituperation was an act dictated by the soundest policy. They must have very queer ideas of glory who hold that it could be acquired by a protracted campaign against a horde of savages in the Terai where disease caused a greater havoc than the sword, by lavishing blood and money for the annexation of a barren mountain-territory inhabited by a race as turbulent as the Hazarees of the Western Frontier and scarcely more civilised than the Feejee islanders.

What has made Sir John Lawrence most unpopular with a certain small but powerful section of the native community is we believe the greatest title to his glory. He has all along been the best friend of the ryots—by which we mean the great body of the people. He tried nobly to uphold the cause of the weak against the strong, of the masses against a pampered few; and if his success has not been at all commensurate with his wishes—for his tenancy laws are only half measures and by no means the best kind of half-measures too—his failure was due to circumstances utterly beyond his control. Because he tried to do justice to the tenant without doing injustice to the landlord, he has been accused of carrying on "a crusade against the landholders" by a contemporary devoted to the interests of the landed aristocracy.

Whether Bentham's principle of "the greatest good of the greatest number" can be made the basis of a sound theory in ethics is still an open question; but all great thinkers are agreed that it is the only safe principle for a legislator or administrator to be guided by. We admire Sir John Lawrence because he adopted this great principle [illegible] integrity, and in all his great measures aimed at the good of the many rather than that of a select few. The English Government both at home and in India has all along been an oligarchical government. Theodore Parker observes that on one occasion the British Parliament voted £800,000 for the dogs and horses of the Queen, and £600,000 only for national education. Primogeniture and entails, intended [illegible] the prestige of the aristocracy, have so affected the distribution of landed property that according to Mr. Bright (Reform Speeches, 1866) half the land in England is in the possession of fewer than 150 men and half the land in Scotland is in the possession of not more than ten or twelve men. The yeomanry and the smaller landed gentry have disappeared, and the number of paupers according to the census of 1861 is no less than 890,423. As in England so in India the Government was for a long time conducted entirely on oligarchical principles. Under the Mahomedan Government and the earlier years of the British administration, the Zemindars were mere collectors of Revenue remunerated by a commission. Lord Cornwallis turned them into feudal proprietors. We do not blame Lord Cornwallis for this; for the Permanent Settlement has done a great deal of good. Our complaint against Lord Cornwallis is that while he did so much for the Zemindar he did absolutely nothing for the ryot. In fact the tendency of all the earlier regulations of the British Indian Government was to favour the landholder at the expense of the tenant. One need only compare Regulation XVII of 1793 with Regulation VII of 1799 to see what formidable engines of oppression were placed in the hands of the Zemindars and how the provisions against the ryots were increased in severity when the Zemindar held or affected to hold that they were not stringent enough. How grossly these powers were abused by the Zemindars the records of every Court in Bengal can testify. Regulation VIII of 1793 promised to do something for the ryots but for upwards of 65 years the oligarchical spirit which ruled the Executive Government and the Legislature prevented any thing being done. At length in 1859

an Act was passed which in spite of all its defects has done a great deal of good to the peasantry of Bengal and Benares.

We like Sir John Lawrence because he has nothing of the oligarchical spirit. He tried his best to deal fairly with the peasantry of Oudh and Punjab as Lord Canning had dealt with the peasantry of Bengal and Benares.

There has been a good deal of talk about the proposed education and road cesses. We opposed the education Cess not because it was likely to interfere with the Permanent Settlement (we believe it was no more an interference with the Permanent Settlement than the Income Tax); but because the cess was not likely to yield a larger sum than the voluntary contributions of the Zemindars for the support of Aided Schools. As to the road cess, all we have to say is that if the Government cannot make and repair roads without such a cess, we do not see why Zemindars should not pay the cess. We do not understand the cry that has been raised of the Permanent Settlement being in danger. No interference with the Settlement is intended. As the object of Government is chiefly the defence of life and property, it is but fair that he should pay most who has the largest property to defend from robbers or rivals. It follows hence that the wealthiest of the land should pay the largest amount of tax. While poor *Moodees* and *Byaparis* are being harassed for the License Tax, it is absurd to contend that the landholders should contribute nothing in the shape of direct taxes, provided such taxes are proved to be necessary for the improvement of the internal communications of the country. We re-iterate the assertion that Sir John Lawrence was the ryot's friend. He will leave the country with the curses of a few, but with the blessings of millions.

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MARRIAGE AS A CIVIL CONTRACT.

THOSE who maintain that marriage as a sacrament is more binding on the conscience than marriage as a mere civil contract have very erroneous views of human nature. The majority of married couples are deterred from violating their conjugal vows—not by the consideration that they were married by a priest in the presence of a Salgram, or by a Mullah in the presence of two witnesses, or by a Christian clergyman in a Church, but by general motives of religious and moral duty, by a wholesome fear of public opinion or by the more abject fear of being punished by criminal courts and cast in damages in Civil Courts.

It will perhaps be said that in France where purely civil marriages celebrated without any religious rites are recognised, there is a good deal of immorality, and some will perhaps jump to the conclusion that this immorality is chiefly caused by recognizing such marriages as valid and regular.

We deny in the first place that the French people are so immoral as they are generally believed to be, and we maintain that such immorality as they may be fairly charged with is due to other causes than the partial prevalence of purely civil marriages. Paris is no doubt a very corrupt city; but to take the morality of Paris as a fair sample of the general moral tone of France is as unfair as to take Haymarket and Regent Street morality as a fair sample of the general morality of Great Britain. Paris holds an exceptional position among the cities of Europe. It is the social capital of the West and a greater number of young men in easy circumstances flock to it for pleasure than to any other city in the world. This has a very demoralising effect on the population of that gay city. Even in Paris, which a Saturday Reviewer sarcastically calls "the paradise of women and the purgatory of husbands," there is according to Lieutenant Colonel Addision (preface to "Paris Social" 1866) "a fair proportion of the most attentive husbands, the most affectionate wives, as well as children brought up with the most fond care." When we say that it is a libel on the French people to apply the moral standard of Paris to the whole of France, we merely echo the opinion of one of the most distinguished and impartial of modern writers.

Our second position is that whatever the standard of chastity in France may be, civil marriages have not tended to lower it at all. Before the Revolution of 1789, when civil marriages were comparatively rare, French society was more corrupt than it is now. Of the morality of the women of the Regency and of the age of Louis XV Miss Kavanagh speaks thus:—

"They had received from their male relatives a shameless example of profligacy which they were not slow to follow. When women fall they fall deeper than men because the only sense of honour allowed them by society departs, if once the purity of their lives is tainted. The abandoned conduct of ladies of rank threw a great reproach on their order; it created doubts on the legitimacy of the most noble families and scandalised the people who lived apart in patriarchal austerity."—Kavanagh's Woman in France, P.11.

It is absurd after this to contend that civil marriages have any tendency to lower the standard of morality. In the Protestant States of Germany, marriage partakes more of the character of a Civil contract than of a sacrament; in the Catholic States, the case is just the reverse. No body maintains that in point of chastity, Protestant Germany is inferior to Catholic Germany. In order to impeach purely civil marriages successfully, it is necessary to prove that people contracting such marriages are more in the habit of setting at nought their vows of conjugal fidelity than people married otherwise. Nobody has however given any such proof. The objection to the Native Marriage Bill on the ground that it makes marriage a purely civil contract is therefore untenable.

Human beings, it will be said, are frail. When they marry, they take a step which is confessedly one of the most momentous affairs in life; and they require for it not only moral and social sanctions but a religious sanction. This argument is plausible; whether it is perfectly sound we will not discuss now. All that we have to say is that morality is an essential part of religion, and that what is a moral sanction cannot but be a religious sanction. Nor is the proposed law destitute of a religious sanction in the popular acceptation of the phrase. It enjoins the bride-groom and the bride to make solemn declarations to the following effect:—

"In the presence of the Almighty God, I A. B. take thee C. D to be my lawful wedded wife.

"In the presence of the Almighty God, I C. D. take thee A. B. to be my lawful wedded husband."

There is nothing in the Hindu, Mahomedan or Brahmo rites more solemn than this. Are these declarations of no efficacy as a religious sanction? If they are not enough, there is nothing in the proposed law to prevent parties from solemnising their marriages with any religious rites they like before appearing in the presence of the Registrar. They may regale their ears with the music of tomtoms, the blowing of couch-shells or the more agreeable *oolu-oolus* of housewives; or they may have Brahmo hymns, and texts from the Vedánta and the Brahmo tracts chanted before them. They may smear their bodies with any amount of our old cosmetic—the beautifying pulp of the turmeric root, and they may feast people and make presents to Bhats and Ghuttuks. Mr. Maine has no objection to all these things provided only certain wholesome rules are observed.

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III.

PREVENTION OF CRIME IN BENGAL.

A GREAT portion of the miseries of the European married life is, we are inclined to think, owing to the fact that the European lady, when she is first married, possesses a fixed will and character of her own. If this character, which cannot, in these days of self-dependence and individual liberty, be influenced in any material degree by circumstances arising out of the married state, happen to be at dissonance with that of the husband, the life of the married pair will be to both a source of vexations and heart-burnings which might possibly lead to criminality. The Hindu girl, on the other hand, at the time of her marriage, is of an age when education commences and when the mind, not having taken any definite direction, is open to all sorts of influence. In fact, she is a person who can be made to suit a variety of characters, and provided the husband is a prudent and educated man, she will become one mind with him in all essential respects. The truth of this remark has been to a certain extent verified in our time in Hindu families. The remark which now falls from the lips of every old orthodox Hindu, whether male or female, that educated Bengalees have become uxorious, cannot be understood in any other sense than that married life is at present characterized by greater harmony and a more real union of

hearts than our ancestors, with their rather coercive system of domestic government, could possibly realize with their female partners. We are quite certain that the system of early marriage which prevails amongst us is, generally speaking, a very salutary institution which requires only the assistance of an improved education to make it produce the full complement of benefits derivable from it. The legalization of widow-marriage and the probability of its more general prevalence in the course of an increasing civilization will, we think, make room for the operation of that principle of political economy, according to which discretionary marriages are sometimes indispensable as a safeguard against an inordinate increase of population and consequent impoverishment. In connection with what we have said regarding the criminal tendencies of the marriage system of the Hindus, we think it proper to observe, that bigamy and polygamy are institutions which sometimes give birth to crimes of the most atrocious character. These institutions are more calculated than [illegible] that we know of to instil jealousy into the female [illegible] and jealousy in the mind of a woman is too well known [illegible] a serpent which can poison anything and everything. It behoves the wise men of our nation as well as the government under which we live to consider how these obnoxious institutions might be best abolished without doing violence to existing prejudices.

We will now return to the joint Hindu family. We have seen the beneficial effects of the joint family system considered as a mode of social life. As a legal institution, the joint family we are inclined to think is the cause of much good as well as of much evil The Hindu law of inheritance—the practice which exists in our country of dividing the father's property equally amongst all his sons—is, it is easy to conceive, a necessity of the joint family, though a joint family is not necessary for equal inheritance. Now this law of inheritance operates very beneficially on the character and conduct of a large portion of the population of Bengal. Nothing, in the first place, tends so much to strengthen the ties of domestic relationship—nothing is so efficacious in fostering a feeling of true brotherly love as the fact and the knowledge that we are all equal objects of care and affection to the father who gave us birth. The discipline of the joint family and the feeling of mutual sympathy and kindness which that discipline engenders possess an influence which performs the function of the joint family even when that family has been separated into its individual components. Brothers who are separated from each other, living in separate houses and possessing separate properties never think that their separation has absolved them from that duty of assisting each other in times of adversity which they would have taken as a part of their common inheritance in the joint family. It thus so happens that persons who once formed a joint family but who have subsequently lived apart from each other are never when reduced to absolute want rendered entirely helpless; and as starvation is a prolific source of crime, it is manifest that the influence of the joint-family life is very material in preventing pauperism and crime. But it is not simply as a nursery of strong feelings that the joint family serves a check upon the commission of crime; it beloves us also to consider that the mode of living in the joint family, the law which regulates the enjoyment of its property and the injunction of the *Shasters* that every one of its members is eligible to the performance of certain religious rites and ceremonies deemed necessary for its continuance and well being—combine to produce in the mind of every Hindu gentleman the idea that he represents the family of which he is a member in the fullest manner possible and, that, therefore, his individual character and conduct have much to do with the reputation and *prestige* of the family from which he is sprung. This idea always and under all circumstances exercises its influence in restraining the most wretched and pauperised Hindu from [illegible] a life of viciousness and criminality; for, we repeat again, [illegible] name of the individual is regarded by every native of Bengal as identical with the bad name of the family to which he belongs.

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NATIVE CHIEFS AND THE FAMINE.

WE ARE GLAD to see that the Chiefs of Meywar, Bhurtpore, Tonk, Kerowlee, Ulwur and Kishengurh have followed the good example set them by the Maharajah Scindiah and suspended the levy of transit duties on grain passing through their territories for one year, or as long as the famine may unhappily last. The *Gazette of India* of Saturday last contained the following Proclamations:—

KISHENGURH.—Owing to the failure of the past rains and the prevalent famine, His Highness the Maharajah of Kishengurh is pleased to order, for the general comfort of the people, that no transit duties will be levied for a period of one year, on grain brought from any country into the Ajmere District, passing through the Kishengurh State.—1st October, 1868.

KEROWLEE.—Owing to the failure of crops the price of grain in these days has risen to famine rates, and its importation from other countries is considerably reduced; consequently there is apprehension of distress prevailing amongst the poor. To avert this impending evil we must devise some means to encourage the importation of grain, and thus save the people from starvation. The most effectual remedy for this seems to be the removal of all restrictions on the grain trade. Taking the above-mentioned circumstances into consideration, I remit, for a period of one year, all duties on the export and import of grain in the Kerowlee State. It is hereby announced to the traders, &c., that they are at liberty to import and export grain without paying any duty whatever. All the hereditary landholders, zemindars, jagheerdars, patails, putwarrees; servants, of the Raj, and customs officials have been strictly warned to act according to the orders conveyed in this proclamation. Any one found guilty of levying duty on grain, or placing any restriction on its traders shall be severely punished.—26th September, 1868.

BHURTPORE.—At the suggestion of the Political Agent, it is hereby announced that all taxes on grain in the Bhurtpore territory have been remitted for a period of six months from this date.—6th October 1868.

ULWUR.—In order to relieve the distress prevailing on account of the present famine, it is thought proper that traders of the British territory, carrying grain from one country to another and passing through the Ulwur State, should be exempted from transit duties for the current year. Thinking that the customs contractors will suffer a loss by this remission, it is proposed to recompense them by reducing the amount of their contract proportionately. With this view it is very necessary to ascertain the weight of the grain thus passed free, and the name of the trader carrying it. It is hereby announced that traders carrying grain from British districts, and passing through the Ulwur State, will be exempted from transit duties, and *that it will be necessary* for such traders to bring with them an invoice showing the weight and species of grain, the name of the person to whom the grain belongs, names of the places whence it is brought, and whither carried. They should, after showing the same to the District Officials, furnish them with its copy, in order that the customs contractors may be recompensed accordingly.

OODEYPORE.—Be it known to all the jagheerdars, kamdars of the khalsa, bhoomias, patails, and putwarrees, &c., that hitherto, owing to the prevalent scarcity, there has been a restriction on the exportation of grain from this State. But no advantage has been derived from this, and moreover, it seems a matter of question, if such prohibitions be made everywhere, how it will be possible for the inhabitants to obtain food for themselves. Under these circumstances it is hereby ordered that traders are at liberty to deal in grain as usual, and they can bring and sell cereals from wherever it may appear to them most profitable. And as it is the order of the British Government to remove all restrictions, it is hoped that the other States will also do the same.—19th September, 1868.

TONK.—Owing to the failure of the past rains, the price of grain in this and in the surrounding States has risen to famine rates, and there is, in consequence, much general distress amongst the poor. Any restrictions on the grain trade, or transit duties levied thereon, cannot but tend to increase the distress by enhancing prices. In this view import duty on cereals as well as all restrictions on export have already been abolished in this State; and it is now further determined to remit all export and transit duties, so that the grain trade may be absolutely free. This arrangement will remain in force so long as the famine may unhappily last.—13th October, 1868.

——ooo——

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor General visited the Bethune Society on Thursday last when the Revd. Lal Behari De delivered a lecture on "Primary Education in Bengal."

WE SEE IT stated that Maharajah Sir Jung Bahadoor, with a retinue of four Sirdars, will shortly come to Calcutta for the purpose of paying a farewell visit to Sir John Lawrence and of paying his respects to Lord Mayo.

——ooo——

A LONDON TELEGRAM states that according to the *Observer* of the 6th Instant it is definitely settled that the Duke of Argyle will be the new Secretary of State for India, Mr. John Bright, President of the Board of Trade, Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Hon'ble Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Secretary of State for Ireland, and Lord C. Bruce Secretary of State for the Home Department.

——ooo——

WE HAVE MUCH pleasure in giving prominent insertion to the following:—

SIR,—In reference to a quotation from the "Courrier Medical" concerning Homœopathy in Russia, lately published in your paper, I beg to send you the following translation from the "Allgemeine Hom. Zeitung" about the same subject.

"It is a sure sign of the daily increasingly spreading of Homœopathy, it is at the same time the surest sign of the impotency of her adversaries that these latter, whenever they feel uneasy in persecuting their policy of 'silencing to death' recur at once to the most shameless lies in no other intention than to mislead public opinion as regard Homœopathy. When insinuations of that kind find their way into political or belletristic papers we benevolently put it to the account of the lai-editor or correspondent and pass it smilingly; otherwise stands our account with editors of scientific periodicals.

"The 'Courrier Medical' in his number of the 28 brought to notice, that considering the numerous victims fallen to hom. treatment, an imperial Ukas prohibited the practice of that healing system within the limits of the Russian empire under the penalty of an amend of 500 Rubles and exportation to Siberia for two years."

"The 'Allgemeine Wiener Medicinische Zeitung' has been naif enough to reproduce this canard in its columns. Neither this paper nor the "Cour Med" refer to any original document, and this is natural enough for the simple reason that there is none in existence. The last official document before us, concerning hom. practice in Russia, issued only few months back by the Home-Ministerial Office in St. Petersbourg states that "*notwithstanding the negative decision of the Medical Council the constituting of "a Society of hom. physicians of St. Petersbourg" is licenciated.*"

"In the face of such a gross calumniation from the part of some of our allopathic brethern we hope we shall be excused for having used hard words against those whom it concerns."

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Yours &c.,
L. SALZER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A SHORT TRIP UP THE BRAHMAPUTER.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

DEAR SIR,—The season of great festivity of the Hindus is over. The people that reside in other places than their home, engaged in the stern work of earning livelihood, and who had gone to see their friends and relatives—are one by one dropping in, to begin their hard Annual Course with fresh activity. Agreeably to the irresistible force of custom we also took our usual trip, and have only just returned to our hard lot.

To come up the Brahmaputra, is not as easy, as to go down it. In the latter you are taken down at a Railway speed whereas in the former you have to overcome the powerful current of the river. On our tardy way up, we had ample opportunities of here and there seeing the country bordering the river. The district of Mymensing is a great mart of Jute. On either side of the river wherever there is a Bunder or Ghat, boats from the different parts of Bengal, were seen to crowd for the article. Large quantities of it piled on the bank of the river, looked like silver from a distance. The sticks when the fibres had been taken, were placed in the form of so many small pyramids which greatly increased the rural beauty of the country.

Large tracts of land were cultivated with a class of radishes which at this season, are great articles of food in these parts, children especially are very fond of them when boiled.

We were much pleased with one instance of the industry of man. As the river Brhmaputer commenced to shrivle down at the approach of dry season, the people were seen busily engaged in sowing paddy on its very bed. The green of the newly sown paddy just close to water was a sight never to be forgotten.

The most interesting people to be met on a river, are the fishermen; day and night you see them. If you want any information about the place or your way, they are the men to help you. In the day you see their slender boat passing and repassing, sweeping away with their nets. Sometime you see a solitary fisherman perched on a bamboo frame hopefully waiting to have a good draught. Even night that brings rest to all, brings to them only uncongenial labour.

Here and there you see large churs entirely covered with reeds bearing snow-white feathers at the top. The whole presents a peculiarly pleasing sight. As far as your view extends you see a vast sea of white feathers glittering in the scene.

Yours faithfully.
X.

SELECTION.

MR. BRIGHT ON INDIA.

(Standard.)

The "serious and hearty love of truth" is declared by Mr. Bright to be the secret of his eloquence. It is as a sample of his "serious and hearty love of truth," we presume, that we are to take the speech lately delivered by Mr. Bright at Edinburgh. Enumerating for the hundredth time his various claims to the character of a pure and a far-seeing statesman and to the gratitude of his countrymen, and giving us one of those catalouges of his own successes on which he is so fond of dwelling, Mr. Bright took occasion to remind his hearers of what he had done for the government of India. His *resume* of the history of that country and of the character of its former rulers is possibly one of those many things which Mr. Bright believes to be true, and which become truth in him accordingly. He believed, and still believes, that the directors of the East India Company were "bred in corruption"—that they "practised" corruption, and "lived upon" it— and that they "neglected everything they ought to have done, except the collecting and expending of taxes." This Government, rightly termed "the most extraordinary Government in the world," used to be controlled according to Mr. Bright, by a minister who allowed them to "do every evil they liked to do," and who "added to their evils some greater evil of his own."

This is Mr. Bright's deliberate verdict on the history of the East India Company, uttered in no heat of controversy, but calmly and soberly before the grave people of the enlightened City of Edinburgh. Not a single qualification—not one particle of merit, even of common good intention—is attributed by Mr. Bright to the body which built up for us the great Indian empire; which ruled it for a century and a half with unparalleled success and glory, and to the great advantage and fame, at least, of the British nation. In a "serious and hearty love of truth," after careful examination of his subject, and speaking as one well acquainted with the history of India, the member for Birmingham was able to inform that assembly of Scotchmen—a large number of whom must have been tolerably well informed also— that the East India Company were bred in corruption; that they lived in corruption, and that they neglected everything which they ought to have done. Why this, if true, would be the greatest marvel which even the English middle class have ever achieved. Let us think for a moment what Mr. Bright's astounding theory implies. If the East India directors were corrupt, and lived by corruption, they must have employed agents as corrupt and as unscrupulous as themselves. This compels us to abandon the whole list of Indian governors to unutterable infamy. From Lord Cornwallis to Lord Canning they were all chosen by the Company, and they must all have been monsters of iniquity—slaves of a base and profligate system. Such names as those of Lord Teignmouth, Lord William Bentick, Mountstuart Elphinstone, and Lord Canning himself—men whom their countrymen have esteemed to be at least personally honourable, and whom the natives of India have regarded with an almost idolatrous veneration—must henceforth be degraded from the high place which they held in our memories, or else we must believe that Mr. Bright is either the most impudent of calumniators, or is grossly ignorant of the subject which he handles. In 150 years India has enjoyed, in her internal administration—as Scotchmen at least ought to know—the services of the very flower of the middle class of this country. That the result of their labours has been to build up a glorious monument to the British name—to enlarge the happiness, comfort, and prosperity of the people of India—to widen the borders of civilisation, is a fact which no one with any just knowledge of the subject can refuse to admit.

Yet Mr. Bright, with an astounding recklessness of vituperation, has ventured to deny it and attempts to make us believe, and tries to believe himself, that all this great work was the result of a systematic and profound corruption. How shall we attempt to accommodate this stupendous passage in Mr. Bright's speech to his own theory of what constitutes "serious and hearty truth?" Are all men liars, excepting only John Bright? Was there no honesty in the world until he came into it? We have been told before now that the aristocracy was steeped in corruption; we have been informed that the whole of our Parliamentary system was born out of corruption; we are now assured that all who governed India were corrupt, and lived by corruption! Was there ever such a frightful picture of depravity as all this makes it, or ever such an enormous libel? To believe Mr. Bright to be true we must believe that the whole fabric of English society is false. The aristocracy, the governing class, the middle class, the landholders, the greatest of commercial companies—every single portion of our framework has at various times been found to be rotten by this orator, who loudly proclaims that he is eloquent only because of his excessive truthfulness. How long must we continue to treat Mr. Bright even with the qualified respect due to one who believes that he speaks truly?

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that all Bills, vouchers, orders &c. of the Homœopathic Pharmacy will from this date bear the signature of the Firm with the initials J. N. G. Any Bills, vouchers, orders &c. not bearing the initials J. N. G. are not to be recognized.

BERIGNY & Co.

—ooo—

NOTICE.

Dr. Leopold Salzer attends the Pharmacy from 3 to 5 P. M.

BERIGNY & Co.

—ooo—

NOTICE.

Finding that some customers of the Homœopathic Pharmacy are in the habit of sending their letters, remittances, &c. to the address of Baboo Brindabun Chunder Chatterjea, who was an employee in the establishment we beg to inform them that the services of the Baboo have been dispensed with from the 16th of this month. All orders, letters, remittances &c. are requested to be sent to the address of the Firm.

BERIGNY & Co.

Homœopathic Pharmacy Calcutta, the 21st November 1868.

A CONTRADICTION AND A NOTICE.

Referring to an advertisement in the J. N. G." in [illegible] "Berigny & Co., [illegible] unqualified contradiction to the [illegible] contained therein, that I was an employé in the late firm of Berigny & Co., *without the initials "J. N. G,"* and to the pretensions of Baboo Janooki Nath Ghosal, the original of the initials "J. N. G." to dispense with my services as he calls them. I was Managing Partner of the said late firm of Berigny & Co. *without the initials J. N. G.*, and the only party authorised to sign the said late firm *without the &c.*, and the only one who did so sign it from first to last.

My interest and responsibility in the late firm of Berigny & Co., *without the initials J. N. G.*, ceased from the 16th Ultimo.

BRINDABONE CHUNDER CHATTERJEE.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that under the orders of Government No. 4387 dated 10th December 1867 a Survey of Khas Mehal Punchannogram will be commenced early in December next. All owners of Holdings and other persons interested therein are accordingly requested to have their Boundary marks ready for the Surveyors to follow so as to obviate the evil consequences that may result to them should their boundaries be incorrectly delineated.

A. SMITH,
Collector.

বিজ্ঞাপণ।

সর্ব্বসাধারণকে জ্ঞাত করা যাইতেছে যে, গবর্ণমেণ্টের সন ১৮৬৭ সালের ১০ ডিসেম্বরের ৪৩৮৭ নং হুকুমানুসারে আগামী ডিসেম্বর মাসের প্রথমেই পঞ্চান্নগ্রামের সমুদায় খাস মহলের জরিপ আরম্ভ হইবেক অতএব ঐ সকল মহল যাঁহাদের জিম্মায় আছে বা যে সকল ব্যক্তির ঐ মহলে কোন সত্ত্ব সম্বন্ধ আছে তাঁহাদিগকে, বলা যাইতেছে যে তাঁহারা আপন আপন মহলের সামা সরাহ্দ একরূপ নিশ্চয় করিয়া রাখেন যে, জরিপ কালে অনিশ্চিত সীমাবদ্ধ দ্বারা যেন কোন অনিষ্ট বা গোলযোগ উপস্থিত না হইতে পারে।

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No. 5. Class A. Patent Centrifugal Appold's pumps, with Valve Boxes and Strainers each with 3—9 feet, and 3—3 feet lengths of 8" cast Iron flange piping, with bolts and nuts, and Indian Rubber rings for joints, and one 8" cast flange bend. Will raise 1,000 gals. water per minute. .. .. Rs. 1,400 each.

The above class of pumps being lift and force, they will draw from a depth of 25 feet, and force any distance upwards that may be required.

No. 22. Class B. Patent Centrifugal Appold's pumps, with Valve Boxes and Strainers. One 9 feet and 3—3 feet lengths of cast Iron flange piping to each, with bolts, nuts, and Indian Rubber rings for joints. Will raise 1,400 gals. water per minute .. .. Rs. 1,150.

No. 24. Class B. Patent Centrifugal Appold's pumps, with Valve Boxes and Strainers, 2—9 feet lengths, 16" cast Iron flange piping to each, with bolts, nuts, and Indian Rubber rings for joints. Will raise 3,200 gallons water per minute. .. .. Rs. 2,125.

Class B. Pumps are for low lifts, say from a depth of from 20 to 25 feet.

No. 11. Class C. Patent Portable Appold's Pumps each with 1—10 and 2—5 feet lengths, 8" wrought Iron pipe. Valve Box and Strainer, bolts, nuts, and Indian Rubber rings for joints. Will raise 1,000 gals. water per minute .. .. Rs. 1,700

No. 12. Class C. Patent Portable Appold's Pumps, each with 1—10 and 2—5 feet lengths of 10" wrought Iron pipe, with Valve Box and Strainer, bolts, nuts, and Indian Rubber rings for joints. Will raise 1,490 gallons water per minute .. .. Rs. 2,000

No. 4. Gwynne's patent Centrifugal Pumps, with taper connecting pipes and foot Valves. Will raise 300 gallons water per minute .. Rs. 650

Cast Iron flange pipe for the above, Rs. 4-12 per foot. Bolts, Nuts, and Indian Rubber rings for joints Rs. 1-8 per Set.

The above pumps are for medium lifts, say 1 to 70 feet.

No. B. Gwynne's patent Centrifugal Pumps, with taper connecting pipes and foot valves. Will raise 750 gallons water per minute .. Rs. 900

Cast Iron flange piping for the above Rs. 8 per foot. Bolts, Nuts, and Indian Rubber rings for joints, Rs. 2-8 per set.

The above pumps are for low lifts, say 1 to 30 feet.

No. 1. Water Lifts with Chains and Buckets complete for Wells 10 feet deep .. Rs. 650

Extra Chains and Buckets for the above to make them suitable for deeper Wells, Rs. 20 per foot.

No. 2. Water Lifts with Chains and Buckets complete for Wells 10 feet deep .. .. Rs. 800

No. 5½. C. Treble Barrel 4" Portable Irrigators, with Poles and Yokes for Bullocks; Branch pipes, 2—10 feet lengths, 2½" Copper rivetted leather suction pipe, union hose screws, copper suction rose, and 150 feet 2½" Copper rivetted leather delivery hose to each .. .. Rs. 2,000

No. 5½. C. Treble Barrel 5" Portable Irrigators, with Poles and yokes for Bullocks, branch Pipes, and Copper Suction Roses, 2-10 feet lengths, 2½" Copper Rivetted leather Suction Pipe, Union Hose Screws, and 150 feet, 2½" Rivetted leather delivery Pipes .. .. .. Rs. 2,100

V. Shaped Pumps open, Class A. 4 by 12 with handles and driving Pulley, and 6 feet 4" Flange Suction Pipe, Bolts and Nuts, and Indian Rubber rings for joints Rs. 525 each. Extra Pipe for the above Rs. 2-8 per foot.

No. 19. Portable Double 5" lift and Force Pumps, with 25 feet Rubber Suction, 30 feet Canvas delivery Hose .. .. Rs. 750 each

These are first rate Pumps for Irrigating by hand-power, they are also excellent Fire Engines.

No. 5½. E. Improved Chain Pumps 4" with Cattle Gear, Pipe, Chain, and Discs complete, for Wells of 40 feet. .. .. .. Rs. 950 each.

The above are fitted also for hand-power.

No. 5½. F. Chain Pump for hand-power, complete with Pipe, Chain, and Discs, for Wells 47 feet .. .. Rs. 185 each.

No. 15. Strong Cast Iron Frames, mounted on 4 Cast Iron wheels, with Wrought Iron Cistern Heads, and Iron Bottom Plates, with 2 connecting Pipes 12" each, Wrought from Double Crank, connecting Rods, Slings, and Guides, double sets of No. 31½ 4" Working Barrels, with Cistern tail piece, with wing Valves and Gun metal seats for do., inlet and outlet for 3" Cast Iron pipe, each with extras,—2—4" Brass Buckets, 12—4" Cork Leathers, 6—¼" Well Rod joints, 2 [illegible] valves leathered, 6 Elastic Washers. Bolts, [illegible] .. .. Rs. 845

Cast Iron Flange Pipe, and Well Rods for the above Rs. 3-8 per foot.

Bolts, Nuts, and India Rubber rings for joints Rs. 1-8 per set.

The above are excellent Well Engines, and may be worked by Hand, Cattle, or Steam Power, and are suitable for Wells from 20 to 100 feet deep.

No. 15. Cast Iron Frame Pumps, with double 6" Barrels, and 2 Handles, 24 feet Galvanized Wrought Iron Piping, 2—4" Bends, Bolts and Nuts, and India Rubber rings for joints .. .. Rs. 737 each.

The above pumps are very suitable for raising [illegible] *Hand-power from a depth of 25 feet.*

No. 6. [illegible] Double Wrought Iron Cranks and Fly Wheels with No. 65 -3" double deep Well Pumps and Suction roses, pump bearer, and 4 pipe and rod Stays to each, complete, with piping and Well Rods, for Wells 80 feet deep .. .. .. Rs. 875 each

No. 42 Hand Pumps, on Tripods, easily removed from place to place, each fitted with 25 feet of 2" Indian Rubber Suction Hose, Rs. 125 each.

No. 71-6" Galvanised Bronzed Iron Hand Pumps, 9 feet under nose, each with 10 feet extra sliding suction and Strainer, Rs. 140 each.

6" Wrought Iron Hand Pumps, 12 feet under spout, with 2-6 feet lengths of Flange piping to each, ... Rs. 200 each.

6" Wrought Iron Hand Pumps, 14 feet under spout, 238, Rs. 120 each.

6" Wrought Iron Hand Pumps, 7 feet under spout, 239, Rs. 100 each.

Sliding Suctions for each of the above size Pumps, making them respectively 23 and 16 feet deep, ... Rs. 60 each.

No. 36½ Hand Lift and Force Pumps for Iron Pipe,

	3"	3½"	4"
Rs.	55,	65,	75 each.

Wrought Iron Screwed Piping for the above, As. 12, Re. 1, 1-8 per foot.

No. 35 Hand Lift Pumps for Iron Piping,

	2½	3"	3½"	4"
Rs.	25,	37,	42,	48 each.

Wrought Iron Screwed Piping for the above, As. 12, Re. 1, 1-8 per foot.

No. 60 Hand Lift and Force Pumps fitted on Planks,

	3"	4"
Rs.	110,	160 each

Lead Piping for the above, 28 per cwt. Plumber's joints and Workmen's time in fixing, extra according to requirements.

Patent American Revolving Stand Pumps,

Nos.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	14,	16,	18,	20,	22,	26,	32 each.

Wrought Iron Screwed Piping for the above, Re. 0-12, 1, 1-4, 1-8 per foot.

Patent Rotary Barrel Pumps, Rs. 75 each.

No 70½ improved Hydraulic Pumps, Rs. 275 each.

Galvanized Iron Cisterns for above, Rs. 30 each.

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Rs.	90	70	50.

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Paxton Garden Engines, Rs. 27 each.

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12.

— Mr. James Rome, of the firm of Crooke, [illegible] and Co., has been appointed Sheriff of Cal- will be the [illegible] year. Mr. R. M. Thomas

— The partnership in the *Times* [illegible] tween Mr. R. Knight and Mr. Mull having ceased, the paper will in future be carried on under the sole proprietorship of the latter gentleman.

— The *Poona Observer* says: "It has been our lot more than once, to wince—for the common credit of journalism, over the "We-isms" of the smaller Anglo-Indian papers; but one recently started in Lucknow, named the *Argus*, has, in the way of utter vulgarity, gross personality, and ludicrous assumption, entirely distanced any thing it has been our fortune or rather misfortune, to read. We are really very sorry to have to believe that so many Englishmen exist in Oudh, of a class who will tolerate such a journal; or rather such journalism."

— The *Delhi Gazette* learns that Scindiah has been restored to his wonted health. At any rate he is apparently better than he was before his recent acute disordered liver. He is young and strong, and has but to adhere to the regular habits of a wise man to secure to himself, humanly speaking, a long and happy life.

— The same journal informs us that the Government have resolved to grant the Meingoon Mengtha, son of the King of Burmah, and now a State prisoner in the fort at Chunar, a compassionate allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem. The precedent adopted in this case has been the allowance made to various sons of Dost Mohammed when they sought refuge in British territories.

— The *Times of India* states that on the 22nd of April last, the Government of India requested Sir Stafford Northcote to obtain the opinions of the best authorities in England, on the subject of keeping water sweet when stored in reservoirs. The question was therefore referred to Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C. B., Mr. Robert Rawlinson, C. B., Dr. Letheby, and Dr. Sutherland, Secretary of the Army Sanitary Commission, who have submitted their reports. Dr. Letheby, Professor of Chemistry in the London Hospital, and Medical Officer of Health for the city of London, is of opinion that the means which are necessary for securing a supply of sweet and wholesome water in this country are

1st.—A proper selection and proper treatment of the gathering ground;

2nd.—A better construction and preservation of the tanks of storage reservoirs; and

3rd.—The filtration of the water into a covered service reservoir immediately before its distribution to the public.

Mr. Rawlinson's conclusions are:—"That before works of water-supply are commenced in India, the surface or the substrata shall be most carefully examined, and that the site which will yield the best water shall be chosen.

"That storp tanks should not have shallow margins but that such shoals should be deepened by excavation, or be banked out as may be most practicable; a depth not less than 6 feet in the shallowest part should be secured when a tank is full.

"That the shores of tanks may be covered with broken stones, where such protection against washing and wasting of the surface of the land is desirable.

"That the main collecting channels of gathering grounds should be cleansed and scavenged from [illegible] to time.

[illegible] should regularly be cleansed from all floating [illegible] every sort.

"That acquatic plants and fish do not necessarily injure water, but that both should be kept within certain limits, dictated by local experience.

"That artificial agitation of large volumes of water cannot practically be accomplished, neither is it necessary.

"That all water from open tanks should be drawn through fine wire screens, to prevent floating and suspended solids flowing to, and over the filters.

"That all open tank waters without *any exception*, should be sand filtered, and be stored in covered tanks, or passed direct into the supply mains for use."

— The *Englishman* learns that the Government has sanctioned the establishment of a Zillah School at Silchar in lieu of the present Aided School, and granted the sum of Rs. 5,000 for the erection of a school house.

— According to the above authority the Government of Bengal has authorised the Executive Engineer of the Assam Division to commence the building of two school houses at Jorehaut and Golaghat, as a portion of the scheme for giving effect to the wishes of the late Mr. George Williamson who bequeathed the sum of a lakh of rupees for the promotion of education. The amount of Rs. 6, 918-2-6 being the accumulated interest of the bequest, has been placed at the credit of the Public Works Department for the purpose of commencing the work.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14.

— Mr. J. N. Bullen has been re-appointed an Additional Member of the Governor General's Legislative Council.

— Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., has been gazetted Judicial Commissioner of Mysore. But he will continue to act as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy until further orders.

— The *Englishman* understands that Sir John Lawrence will leave the Presidency for England on the 10th Proximo.

— The *Times of India* reports that five prizes, to consist of books to the value of Rs. 100 each prize, have been allotted by Sir Stafford Northcote, through His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay and Chancellor of the University, for the highest proficiency in each of the faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering, and to the candidate who passes the examination for Matriculation.

— The *Pioneer* hears that the Chief Engineer of the projected Lahore and Peshawur Railway was recently telegraphed to by the Punjab Government, to delay his departure from England for a sufficient time to enable him to arrange for the ironwork of all the [illegible]. There seemed doubts, however, whether the telegram would reach before he left.

— According to the *Prayag Doot* "the Magistrate of Allahabad of late prohibitted the inhabitants of Kuttra, Colonelgunge, Darrahgunge, &c., from playing on any kind of musical instrument, no matter on what occasion it might be; any infringement of this rule will be severely dealt with by the law. Some cases of the above kind occurring during the Doorga Poojah festival, the parties were accordingly fined. Formerly it was the rule to [illegible] for a musical entertainment of any kind, but this has also [illegible] prevented. This is a gross interference with the Hindoo religion; in fact, it is a seal on the performance of our *rights* and ceremonies, which leaves us no alternative but to flee from country. When music is played in the church no objection is raised; but if a Hindoo dares to further his amusements, or accompany his religious performances with music, the consternation of the officials is roused."

— Lord Mayo, in a farewell address to the electors of Cockermouth before leaving for India, said:—"Splendid as is the post, and difficult as will be my duties, I go forth in full confidence, and hope God will give me such strength and wisdom as will enable me to direct the Government of India in the interest and for the welfare of millions committed to our care. In the performance of the great task I ask no favour; let me be judged according to my actions; but I know that efforts honestly made for the maintenance of our national honour, for the spread of civilisation, and the preservation of peace, will always command the sympathy and support of my countrymen."

— A well-informed correspondent thus writes to the *Times of India*:—"There is positively to be an *Indian Moniteur*, a purely official journal, written and conducted by members of Government and generally of the Services—*if* the Secretary of State for India will but graciously consent. There will, however, be nothing of the kind during Sir John Lawrence's stay in the country, and when demi-officially written to on the subject, the Secretary of State may refuse his assent. Mr. Seton-karr was spoken of as Editor. but he at once declared that he considered his purely official duties required his whole time and undivided attention. Should the scheme be sanctioned, Sir William Mansfield and Sir Richard Temple are likely to be the chief contributors."

— The *Poona Observer* observes that "the sheep-like habits which many of the Indian Journals have got into, of following, with a blind rush, any direction in which the Liberal press at home may lead, not unfrequently exposes them to the danger of making themselves look somewhat ridiculous. A sheep prancing proudly down into a slough is one thing; but the same animal clammily crawling out again, on finding that it had pranced just one prance too far, is altogether another. Here in this matter of Lord Mayo, what could exceed the fury with which, following the lead of that wonderful

-old eye the *Spectator*, the bulk of the Indian papers charged down upon his appointment, declaring that there "never had been;" and that they "never would"—and goodness only knows what else? There were honourable exceptions, of course, but they were in a minority. And now see—how one by one, the once proud, butting creatures, are dismally crawling out of the mud of mis-statement and party exaggeration, and animosity, and are protesting that "after all;"—"and really;" "and when one comes to think," and "considering all things;" and so forth, in the most laughable way. So much for the tremendous artillery of a party press, firing, after the manner of the *Spectator*, pure assumptions, and very lofty talk, with the most innocent of possible results."

—It has been ruled by the High Court that under Sections 308 and 309 of Act VIII of 1859, a pauper cannot claim exemption from liability to pay any further stamp duty or penalty in respect of a document on which he relies, and which, owing to a defect in the stamp, is inadmissible as evidence in the suit. It is not the duty of a Civil Court to receive and submit to the Board of Revenue an application from a pauper plaintiff for remission or mitigation of penalty under the Stamp law: the pauper should himself make timely application under Clause 6 Section 15 Act X of 1862.

—According to a recent Full Bench decision a man in the absence of nearer relatives may be heir to his mother's brother as regards property subject to the Mitakshara.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15.

—The *Home News* states that the Emperor of Russia has ordered the publication of an official newspaper which shall be the sole organ of the Ministry. The paper is to be called the "Moniteur of the Government" and will appear at the commencement of the new year. All official and semi-official publications will cease to appear.

—An imperial ukase has been issued in Russia, ordering that, with a view to complete the strength of the army and the fleet, a levy should be made of four persons in every 1000 inhabitants throughout the empire, the conscription to commence on the 15th of January and terminate on the 15th of February next.

—It has been decided by the Hon'ble Justices Kemp and E. Jackson that where property has descended to the possession of the brothers of a deceased Hindoo, his widow has a right of subsistence from them on condition of her residing with them as a member of their family.

—In a suit for a kubooleut at an enhanced rate of rent dismissed on the ground that it was not for enhancement of plaintiff's share of the rent, but for a kubooleut at an enhanced rate for the rent of a specific portion of land, although plaintiff's agent in his examination deposed that the suit had reference, not to a specific portion of land, but to a certain jumma, the above named Justices have held that the Court below might permit plaintiff to amend or explain his plaint, or, if he had asked too much, might give him what he was entitled to under the law. Where a plaint asks for a kubooleut for a given term without specifying the date from which the term is to commence, it is in the discretion of the Court to fix the proper term.

—It will be seen from the Proclamations published below that the Nawab of Jowrah and the Moharana of Oodeypore have suspended grain duties throughout their States:—

"*Jowrah—28th October* 1868.—Whereas the failure of the monsoon in Marwar and other parts of the country, and the existing restrictions in Native States on the free passage of grain are calculated to cause much distress to the people, it is hereby announced that, with a view to give satisfaction to His Excellency the Governor-General and Viceroy of India, all restrictions on the free passage of grain are removed, and all duties are remitted within the Jowrah State for a term of eight months, from November 1868 to June 1869, and that any quantities of grain passing through Jowrah or its other districts, or exported from them, will be allowed a free passage, no duties being levied thereon during the said period of eight months.

Oodeypore, 5th November 1868.—Owing to the continued drought, there is a great scarcity of grain this year in Meywar, and in consequence high prices prevail, it is therefore necessary and incumbent to afford assistance to the subjects of the State; under those considerations, orders have already been issued remitting the Customs and Mappa Dues on grain throughout Meywar. In addition to this measure, the restrictions on the exportation of grain from Meywar have also been removed, and orders issued that no restriction whatever be put on the grain trade.

It is now hereby promulgated for general information that up to Assar, Sood Poonun, Sumbut 1925, no duty will be levied on grain exported from, or imported into Meywar, or on grain from Foreign territory passing through Meywar.

The district officials are directed to report the quantity of surplus grain within their respective districts after allowing for sowing and consumption of the people of the districts.

All the district authorities are hereby enjoined to watch over the interests of the people under their charge, and to assist them by supplying grain for food and sowing. Those of the cultivators who are poor, indigent, and unable to pay the Government demand, are to be treated with leniency, and the demand deferred until it can be met, so that they and their children may escape the impending distress.

It is further ordered that the district authorities are to arrange for the construction of works of utility such as roads, embankments for tanks, wells, &c., to employ the strong and able-bodied men in order to afford them a maintenance, and to carry out the works of utility as well.

A charitable subscription has been raised at Oodeypore, and it is, therefore, hoped that the Chiefs and Nobles of Meywar will establish similar institutions in their respective estates.

And lastly be it known to all the Bunjaras and dealers in grain that, in accordance with the precept of their respective religions, they are to trade in grain without fear and misgiving. No restriction will be imposed, nor interference on the part of the Durbar or its officials permitted in the grain trade.

—The *Englishman* states that the Secretary of State for India has notified that all officers, however employed, and who have been absent from India for any period of leave on sick certificate, must produce a certificate of fitness for duty before they can be allowed to return. This order has been considered necessary, by an impression having become general that officers in command of Divisions and Brigades on sick leave for six months required no such certificate.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16.

—It has been held by the High Court that a suit does not lie to compel registration of a lease executed when there was no law in force by which registration was necessary to give effect to such lease, and where there has been no express covenant to register.

—The *Pioneer* reports that an accident, which might have resulted very seriously, happened to the up express train when leaving Nynee for Jubbulpore on the morning of the 7th Instant. A pilot engine from a siding came into collision with it at a crossing. The collision threw both engines off the line, seriously damaged. Happily none of the passengers were hurt.

Another accident occurred a day or two back at Sirathoo, two stations out of Allahabad. A European driver, in shunting some wagons, incautiously got between the buffers, and was killed instantaneously.

—The *Englishman* hears that Mr. C. T. Buckland, whose return from England is expected by the next Steamer, will be appointed Commissioner of the Burdwan Division. Mr. Simpson will remain at Dacca, and Mr. H. Cockerell, offg. Commissioner of Burdwan, will probably succeed Colonel Pughe as Inspector General of Police.

—The same journal understands that the Government of Bengal has appointed Messrs. Rivers Thomson, F. B. Peacock, H. C. Marindin and J. D. Ingram and Baboo Juggodanund Mookerjee as Government examiners for the examination of Pleaders and Mooktears for the Mofussil Courts. The examinations will be held at the end of January next.

—Mr. A. C. Foster, late Acting Comptroller General of the Money Order office at Calcutta, was arrested on Saturday last, on the arrival of the *Nubia* at Madras, on a charge of criminally misappropriating Rs. 3,000, the property of the State. Foster resigned his appointment and the public service on Tuesday last, and on Thursday, Mr. Daniel who had taken charge of his office made such discoveries as led to his applying, with the sanction of the authorities, for a warrant for Mr. Foster's apprehension. The telegraph was at once made use of, and the man was arrested. This is a sad commentary on the way in which Europeans in the service of Government are allowed to resign their appointments. When this Foster tendered his resignation, no one thought it his duty to examine the Account books, although he was the head of a Department in which money transactions to a considerable extent are carried on every day! As for security it is out of the question to take it from *Pantaloonwallahs*.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17.

—The High Court has ruled that a right of way may be created by use continued for many successive years, even though such use is limited to one particular season of the year alone.

—The *Pioneer* states that the Agency of the East Indian Railway has deferred to the wishes of the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P., so far as to order the construction of benches for the accommodation of travellers on all railway platforms where there are no refreshment rooms.

—The *Mofussilite* states that at the last Municipal Meeting the question was put concerning the advisability of arranging measures of Relief for sufferers by the scarcity. But such a course was not considered necessary at present. We hope it may not be necessary at all.

—*Indian Public Opinion* reports that Mr. Robert Thorp, who had lately published a pamphlet entitled "Kashmir Misgovernment" died suddenly at Srinagur, about three weeks ago. He had refused to leave the Valley in accordance with the rules prescribed, and had proposed remaining at Srinagar for the winter. The Government has despatched two medical men, Drs. Burney and Ince, to Srinagur, to investigate the causes of Mr. Thorp's death.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18.

—The London correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says that "the public are getting frightened, because people are knocked down and robbed in the Strand and other thoroughfares, which must be used." When this is the fate of the people of London where Policemen are the friends of honest persons, the condition of the Natives of this country under a corrupt Police can better be imagined than described.

NOTICE.

All communications by post to be addressed to the Editor of the *Bengalee*, CALCUTTA.

☞ **Communications from Calcutta correspondents to be addressed to the care of the Proprietor of the Oriental Seminary, No. 268, Chitpore Road, Gurranhatta.**

NOTICE.

Subscribers' names will be registered in England, at the* EAST INDIAN AGENCY, *Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.

THE

BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER 1868.

THE EDUCATION GAZETTE.

THE *Education Gazette* publishes a statement which shows that that journal was carried on, if not at a loss, at least with very little profit to Baboo Peary Churn Sarkar, its late Editor. The new editor, to whom Government has made over the proprietary right, has been obliged to curtail the size of the paper, which under its late management was far more bulky than when Mr. O'Brien Smith was the editor. It is hardly creditable to the Government of Bengal that instead of thanking Baboo [illegible] his almost gratuitous labours, it [illegible] the effect that during the last [illegible] the journal was so unsuccessfully managed that a continuance of the Government grant to it would be a mere waste of public money if it was not better conducted than it used to be of late. We know what the *Education Gazette* was under Mr. O'Brien Smith's management and we know what it became in the hands of Baboo Peary Churn Sarkar. We challenge any candid man to deny the immense improvement which it showed during the last two years. It is a rather significant circumstance that the Lieutenant Governor did not notice any falling off in the paper till he fell out with the editor about an article on the Samnuggar Railway accident and the editor resigned his connexion with the paper. If the journal did not get on well under Baboo Peary Churn's management, why did Mr. Grey press him to recall his resignation? Mr. Grey is a conscientious man, but this is one of many instances which prove what the smiles and frowns of great men, even of conscientious great men, are worth. "Put not thy trust in princes" says the Bible, or in Governors and Lieutenant Governors say we.

We do not exactly know why the new editor Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee fought for the proprietorship of the journal, which he has succeeded in winning. His motive was we believe to secure something like an independent position for the journal—a position which may enable him to throw up the Government grant whenever a difference arises between him and the Government, or whenever the Government deals with him so shabbily as it dealt with the late editor. We know the new editor very well and we may say that the Government of Bengal is sadly mistaken if it thinks that he can ever become a mere tool or mouth-piece of Government any more than the late editor, or that his paper will ever be a *Moniteur*. We wish the paper all success under its present able management.

———ooo———

METEOROLOGY IN BENGAL.

THE meteorological report for the Lower Provinces lately published by the Government of Bengal, ought hardly to deserve the name it bears. Being the first of its kind it is naturally expected to be deficient in many particulars. For want of proper instruments, observations could not be taken in several stations; and in others there are several palpable errors in the registrations, either owing to defects in the instruments themselves, to want of proper accommodation, or to defects in the observation. It is due however to Mr. Blandford to mention that, unlike Dr. Tonnerre, the well-known health officer of the Metropolis of India, he has given in his report an explanation of all these defects, and further he has taken pains to test, as far as the means available at his hands permitted him, the accuracy of the figures supplied to him from the interior.

The chief object of Mr. Blandford and the Bengal Government ought now to be to adopt immediate measures for remedying these defects. It appears however that the [illegible] observations has not yet been fully realised by our Government. Otherwise we cannot explain the remissness exhibited by it in this matter. The office of Meteorological Reporter was established on the 1st April 1867, and it did not then require any extraordinary amount of sagacity to discern that a supply of proper instruments for making observations was the first thing required. Twenty months have now elapsed, and yet only a very few stations have been furnished with these instruments. The next defect—want of proper accommodation for conducting observations—ought now to engage the attention of the Local Government. On this subject Mr. Blandford states that it is intended to provide large thatched sheds, open on all sides around, and well ventilated above, at all stations at which Thermometers and Hygrometers are registered. It is necessary to bear in mind that these sheds ought to be proof against Cyclones, which are now becoming not unfrequent visitors of the land. The cause of science requires that accurate observations should be made during Cyclones at different places; but this would be impracticable, if there be any chance of the sheds giving way on such occasions. But will it be possible to make the Public Works Department understand the importance of the subject under notice? The defects most difficult to combat—defects in the observation—have yet to be removed. In connexion with this subject Mr. Blandford has given very great stress upon one point, *viz.*, that the Meteorological Reporter ought to have a sight of the instruments to be used in the Mofussil. This indeed is absolutely necessary, as the results to be useful must be uniform. Mr. Blandford should however bear in mind that this can only be done once for all, and that when he relinquishes his present post, his successor will have a similar defect to remedy. The best plan we can think of is to require the Reporter to pay periodical visits to the stations where observations are registered. The Reporter can avail of this opportunity to impart suitable instructions wherever required.

We have a scheme to suggest with reference to this last point. We think that the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the Mofussil stations are the best persons to make observation. We would recommend Government to adopt measures for teaching these Sub-Assistant Surgeons how to make practical observations on the eve of their departure from their *alma mater*—the Calcutta Medical College. We believe in the North Western Provinces arrangements have already been made by which students in the Agra Medical School can learn how to make meteorological observations.

We are sorry to see, in the last place, that observations of all the necessary stations will not be taken in all the chief towns in the Mofussil. The local Government in organising the meteorological Department appears to have forgotten that the chief use of the observations of that Department ought to be to supply information to the local Sanitary Commissioners, without which [illegible] will fail to produce the valuable reports on the [illegible] of diseases for which their appointments have been created. The influence of meteorological phenomena upon disease has been acknowledged by the medical men of note of all countries. Our wonder is how such a point has escaped the attention of the local Government. If the various sanitary measures under contemplation (some of which by the bye are already in a fair way of being carried into execution,) are to be set on foot so as to produce their full effects on the country, it is absolutely necessary to provide the Local Governments with able, intelligent, experienced and hard-working Medical advisers, and these latter should not be hampered with any other work.

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THE PROPOSED CENSUS OF 1871.

THE failure of the late Calcutta Census is so very discouraging that we are not at all sanguine as to the result of the proposed Census of the whole of British India. When in the Metropolis of British Indian civilization the majority of the people are found to entertain a vague feeling of terror regarding the census as being a mere preliminary of some kind of poll-tax, what are we to expect in the benighted Mofussil where the motives of our rulers are far less clearly understood, and where Her Majesty's Government is but too often represented by some corrupt and rapacious Policemen?

A census, however, is a thing of such immense importance for the purposes of good government that neither pains nor money should be spared to make it as correct as possible. We wonder how a civilised government can do without a census. To take one illustration out of a hundred that occur to us—How is it possible for Government to allot the needful amount of Magisterial and Police agency to a district unless the

population of that district is at least approximately known? That our Government has not even an approximately correct knowledge of these matters we can prove by overwhelming evidence. If there be any one part of British India about the population of which there should be no doubt, it is the city of Calcutta. According to the census taken by the Justices, the population of the city is 400,000 in round numbers. A later Government publication extracted in the "Annals of Indian Administration" (1868, part I., Vol. XII P. 20) learns from certain mysterious sources that it is a million and not 400,000. Which are we to believe—the Justices' Census or the Government record? Neither. In the Mofussil matters are if possible still worse. It is not too much to say that the population returns of the several districts of Bengal are primarily based on the hap-hazard guesses of a set of lazy and unscrupulous village Chowkeedars. The Magistrates and Police Superintendents having no better agency at their command are obliged to accept these returns as correct, or nearly correct, though we doubt whether there are ten officers in the service who believe them at all.

In the North-Western Provinces where the village accountants form an excellent statistical agency and the villages are compact, the state of things is much better than in Bengal Proper, and the census of 1865 may be relied on as an approximately correct one; though we should hesitate to believe that the North-West Provinces are more thickly peopled than any part of Europe with the exception of Belgium.*

We are glad to find that our Lieutenant Governor is bent on taking such steps as are likely to ensure at least partial success. The idea of disabusing the minds of the people of any wrong impressions that they may conceive as to the objects of the census is a good one and should be steadily and carefully carried out. We are surprised to learn that there are some Commissioners who do not like this idea. All that we can say is that their knowledge of the people is hardly creditable to them.

The vernacular Press has now a great duty to do. No pains should be spared to spread correct impressions as to the objects of a census.

The Educational Officers—Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, Teachers and Pandits of Schools—should heartily co-operate with Government in this matter.

The cordial co-operation of enlightened Zemindars like the Rajahs of Bhookoylas and Baboos Joy Kissen Mookerjea, Degumber Mitter and Jotendro Mohun Tagore may be of very great use in furthering the views of Government; but we are afraid the majority of landholders will look on with stolid apathy if they do not actively thwart them as well as they can.

* According to Mr. Plowden's analysis of the census, the density of population in the several countries of Europe as compared with that of the N. W. Provinces is as follows:—

N. W. Provinces	..130·30	to the square kilometre.
England and Wales	122·72	" " "
Belgium	..147·40	" " "
Saxony	..130·03	" " "
Holland	.. 93·63	" " "
France	.. 67·81	" " "
Switzerland	.. 58·63	" " "
Sweden	.. 6·85	" " "

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IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

A deputation from the Council of the East India Association waited upon Lord Mayo on the 4th Ultimo for the purpose of presenting to his Lordship the following memorial:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MAYO,
&c. &c. &c.

"We, the Council of the East India Association, take the liberty of soliciting your consideration to a subject which we believe to be, at the present moment, the most important which can occupy the attention of the rulers of India.

The question to which we refer is the question of Artificial Irrigation in India.

We need not, we feel assured, unnecessarily occupy your time by dilating on the benefits to be derived from the scientific adaptation of water-power to the wants of India, or the responsibility which rests upon the Government to undertake and carry out works which are so intimately connected with the material prosperity of millions.

After years of controversy and discussion, the conclusion in which all parties now appear to have agreed, is, that irrigation is *the* great desideratum by which alone we can secure to the agricultural masses a certainty of subsistence, and save them from a recurrence of those appalling famines which periodically devastate the country.

That the importance of this subject has been fully recognised, and the responsibility of the Government unreservedly admitted, is apparent from the Minute recorded by Colonel R. Strachey, Secretary to the Government of India in 1865.

We recognize in that able document an earnest of future effective action, and looking to its comprehensive scope and elaborate scheme of management, we can add nothing here to its proposals.

The feasibility of raising the requisite funds, as estimated by Colonel Strachey, admits of little doubt—the eventual productiveness of the proposed work, even in a financial point of view, appears to be rational and well founded.

The blessings which such a scheme, when duly carried out, will confer upon the country, is a matter which no one will venture to dispute.

But, my Lord, without wishing to cast any reproach upon the authorities we cannot refrain from here submitting to you that the very fact of such a complete and comprehensive scheme having been drawn out by so able an officer as Colonel Strachey, and accepted (as we understand) in its integrity by the Government, this very fact enhances the disappointment which all those experience who are interested in the welfare of the Indian people, when they see—what we fear is the case—that in the interval of more than three years which has elapsed since that hopeful Minute was recorded, *so little has been done.*

Irrigation is now admitted to be a means of national prosperity and a remedy against national famine.

Viewed in this light, we submit that the unnecessary delay, even of a day, is altogether inexcusable.

Years have already been wasted in discussion, and volumes of controversy have been placed on record.

On questions of detail, there are, and will be for some time to come, differences of opinion, but none of these differences, we submit, are such as to prevent immediate and effectual action.

We do not here wish to offer any suggestions on minor questions, *viz.* as to the best way of raising the requisite funds,—whether the agency of Government or that of private companies will be the most desirable, or any such collateral points. All we wish to do, on the present occasion, is emphatically to place on record our conviction that the adoption of a large system of general Irrigation is the most important duty which now rests upon the authorities, and earnestly to pray your Lordship to take, as early as may be practicable, decided and vigorous action in this important matter.

We venture to submit this prayer in the interests of the millions whose comfort and subsistence depends upon the effective execution of the work, and we feel assured that your Lordship will, on your arrival in India, sanction such measures as will ensure due promptitude of action, and effectually prevent the loss of further valuable time in profitless discussions and vexatious delay.

Earnestly soliciting your immediate consideration of our prayer,

Signed on behalf of the Council of the East India Association,

CHARLES FREDERICK NORTH,
Major-General,
VICE-CHAIRMAN."

Lord Mayo most graciously received the deputation, thanked the members of the Association for their address, gave his hearty concurrence to the sentiments expressed, and assured them that he fully recognized the extreme importance of a comprehensive system of irrigation [illegible] head of a Dep[illegible]dia.

His L[illegible] money transactions to a considera[illegible]en great inter[illegible] on every [illegible] adopted for the improvement of the land in England, and, he believed, if the same principles, as had guided the proceedings here, were applied in India, the work would be easy. His Lordship then commented on the enormous mass of correspondence which had passed, and expressed his firm determination to substitute for the future, as far as lay in his power, action for writing. He then touched upon the desirability of having separate local organizations for different districts, so as to utilize as much as possible local experience, expressed his opinion that the East Indian Association was discharging an important duty in bringing forward such matters before the authorities and the public, and that nothing would, in his opinion, so much strengthen the hands of the Government in its endeavours to carry out all such measuers as free, unreserved and public discussion. The deputation then retired.

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IV.

PREVENTION OF CRIME IN BENGAL.

WE can well conceive to ourselves that the English law of inheritance, decreeing as it does all the father's property to his eldest living son, who is perhaps only one of a dozen brothers, is not well fitted to produce in the mind of every Englishman any very strong feeling of regard for the family in which he was born; and the circumstance of every Englishman who does not happen to be the eldest son of his father being left entirely to the resources of his own mind and body for making the barest livelihood for himself causes him to pass his life under a sense of self-dependance and personal completeness which might well eradicate from the mind all feeling of family pride and all regard for its character and reputation. The great historian Lamartine, in describing the bill in favour of primogeniture, introduced into the French Chamber of Deputies, by the Government of M. de Villele in 1826, thus speaks of that mode of inheritance:—"Equality amongst children was a principle of fraternity as well as of justice. To bestow on parents

the right of proportionally disinheriting the one class, exclusively to enrich the other, was to impair at its source the paternal as well as the filial sentiment. Too much favour on one side and too little on the other, appears to be an injustice or an injury. Under the pretext of morality the government sapped the most infallible of morals—the moral of the heart in its most sacred sanctuary, the domestic hearth." Such an institution can produce but little good. That individual segregation which, as we have described above, is one of the consequences of the law of primogeniture is no doubt calculated to call forth the greatest amount of individual activity and energy, but as it is well known that individual activity, based only upon the natural resources of the mind and body, is not always successful on the stage of the world, we cannot be too sure that the individual activity favoured by the law of primogeniture is in very many cases productive of absolute wretchedness and indigence. And as the Englishman leads what might be called a *citizen-life*, entirely devoid of all family reminiscences (taking the word in the Hindoo sense), and removed from the gaze of all whose very presence is felt as a high moral influence, it is only possible that the wretchedness and pauperism to which an invidious social and legal institution has reduced him should find few or no obstacles whatever in leading him to follow a career of viciousness and criminality. An Englishman who has committed a crime and suffered the penalty attached to it by the law of his country, can avoid the social disgrace which invariably falls to the lot of a convict by leaving his country and taking up his residence in a foreign land. And this latter consideration, we are inclined to think, serves a good deal to increase the criminal proclivities of that wretchedness and pauperism which so often results from the operation of the law of primogeniture. We have lately had an illustration of this fact in the Vagrant Act the reasons for which were explained by Mr. Maine and which could be necessitated only by circumstances called into existence by some of the most important institutions of England.

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BABOO KOONJO LAUL Banerjee, Subordinate Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, has been appointed Fourth Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes *vice* Mr. Dacosta who has been promoted to the post vacated by the death of Baboo Hurro Chunder Ghose. We would have been glad had the claims of Baboos Grish Chunder Ghose and Digumber Biswas which were stronger than those of any other member of the Uncovenanted Judicial Service been taken into consideration by the Lieutenant Governor. We are however thankful to His Honor that he has thought it proper not to take away the post of honor from the Native Judicial Service.

——000——

HIS EXCELLENCY THE Governor General in Council has received the following despatch from the Secretary of State for India in reply to the addresses of congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen, on the escape of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh from assassination in Australia :—

India Office, London, 28th October 1868.

To HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

Public, No. 161.

SIR,—I have laid before Her Majesty the Queen the addresses of congratulation on the escape of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh from assassination in Australia, which were forwarded in the despatches from your Excellency in Council, as well as the loyal assurances of concurrence in the same, expressed by your Excellency in Council on behalf of the Members and Officials of your Government.

2. I desire that you will take measures for making known to the several Communities who have submitted these addresses, the gracious reception which Her Majesty has been pleased to accord to them.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

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HIS HIGHNESS THE Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad, accompanied by his two sons and attended by Lieutenant Colonel Layard, will start for England *via* Bombay at the end of this month. His Highness will receive from the Government Rs. 4,00,000 for the year he will stay in England.

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HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor has appointed a Commission to enquire into the general object and nature of a proposal made by Messrs. Turnbull, Purdon, Granvile and others for a floating bridge at Armenian Ghat. The Commissioners are Lieutenant Colonel Hyde, (President) Messrs. Hugh Leonard, J. Rome, G. Ross W. Clarke, (Members) with Lieutenant F. Firebrace (Secretary).

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GRAND PREPARATIONS ARE being made at Bombay for the reception of Lord Mayo. The following notification has been issued by the Government inviting all gentlemen of the services to be present at the dockyard where His Lordship will land :—

"The Right Honourable Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo; Viscount Mayo of Moneycrowen, Baron Naas of Naas, K. P., appointed Viceroy and Governor General of India is expected to arrive in Bombay about the 18th instant, in H. M.'s Steam Ship "Feroze," and will be received on landing at the Dockyard Stairs with all the Naval and Military honours due to his high position.

The Heads of Departments, Civil, Military, and Naval, are requested to hold themselves in readiness to attend at the Dockyard for the reception of His Lordship.

Earl Mayo's approach will be signalled as soon as the "Feroze" is observed from the Light House, by three guns, fired at intervals of ten seconds, the signal being repeated immediately at the Saluting Battery. If the vessel should arrive during the night the signals are to be made five minutes after the morning gun-fire.

The hour at which His Lordship will land will be signalled from the Steamer (the Signals being repeated at the several signal Stations throughout the Island) by the numeral Flag to be hoisted under the First Distinguishing Pendant.

All Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Services Civil, Military, and Naval, not on duty, who may be desirous of being present are requested to assemble at the hour fixed for His Lordship's landing at the Dockyard Stairs.

In consequence of the limited space in the Dockyard, it is requested that Gentlemen not in the Public Service, who may wish to be present at the reception of Earl Mayo, will apply for Tickets of Admission at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine."

The road from the dockyard for a distance of one mile will be lined with the troops of the garrison. The Chief of Jamkhundee accompanied by the Ranee has come to Bombay to pay respects to the new Viceroy. A special meeting has been called by the local Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of voting Lord Mayo an address. The following Telegram has been received by the dailies :—The *Times of India* says that it has been definitely arranged that Lord Mayo shall spend one or two days at Madras on his way to Calcutta. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have adopted an address to Lord Mayo, expressing a hope, that, under his auspices, the extension of railway and road communication will be promoted; also urging the necessity for reform in the Telegraphic communication with Europe, and the present want of irrigation works. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald will give a State dinner to Lord Mayo on the 21st Instant, and a grand Ball on the 28th.

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LUCKNOW.

(*From our correspondent* BULBUL.)

The rival powers of the Fourth State in Lucknow are at present bent on blackguarding each other in right glorious style. The real issue however lies, not between the *Argus* and the *Lucknow Times*, but between Mr. E. P. Moore and Moonshi Ram Pershad. I have every reason to believe that the controversy is looked upon with any thing but complacency by the sublime "Authorities" of Lucknow, and I can clearly foresee that unless Mr. Moore is prepared to "stand fire" and battle with a bravo breast against all the influence, legitimate and illegitimate, which may be, nay, which will be brought to bear against him, the *dénouement* of this affair will not, at any rate, be one of the most fortunate things in Mr. Moore's life. These matters require a little explanation and as they are at present quite a "sensation" in the "City of Roses" and as moreover the enigmatical productions of your Lucknow contemporaries cannot be read and understood out of the locality without the aid of ample Letter-Press, it behoves me as a local correspondent to afford you this explanation.

Well then, some months ago on a fine sunshiny morning when not a single cloud relieved the dazzling lustre of the blue vault just touched into gold by the rising orb, isn't that the way a Captain Balderdash or a miss Soft-Heart would begin a story meant for precocious lasses to weep over, well then as I said one fine morning while the *Lucknow Times* was yet under the Editorship of Mr. E. P. Moore, there appeared in its columns a tremendous article on the Hossainabad Trust which struck like a bomb shell among the managers of that magnificent endowment. Proceedings were immediately threatened, but the libel case which promised to relieve the dull monotony of Lucknow at that time, was for some reason or other dropped. Moonshi Ram Pershad had perhaps the sagacity to see that the legal proceedings might necessitate unpleasant disclosures, and so adopted the wiser course of buying up an important share in the proprietorship of the paper and effectually gagging its mouth for the future. The first measure of this alliance was the summary dismissal of Mr. Moore from the Editorial Chair. Since then Mr. E. P. Moore had borne him a grudge and had been intent on some means of starting an-

other journal in Lucknow in which he might attack the Hossainabad Trust with impunity. How Mr. Moore has succeeded is evident from the articles on the Trust that are appearing *seriatim* in the columns of the *Argus*. Whether his motives in exposing the wrong which has been perpetrated in transferring the management of the affair to the present Trustees, are purely of a public nature as he assures the public they are, or private interest is at the bottom of his righteous wrath as his enemies allege, I have no means of discovering. This much however is certain that native public opinion is strongly in favor of the former Trustees who, it is said, have been wrongfully ousted from the incumbency and in direct contravention of the provisions of the Will of King Mohamed Alli Shah the donor. If I am not mistaken, a young Mohomedan Pleader of the Agra High Court came here some time ago with the express purpose of taking up the case of the old Trustees to begin his practice with, but his intentions having become known in official circles, he was either refused admission in the Bar of Lucknow or *affectionately* advised to quit the profession and accept a place in the Oudh Commission. But enough of this.

And now for news. Your Roy Bareilly correspondent ought to have informed you that the Chief Commissioner and the Financial Commissioner are at present in their circuit of inspection. These periodical travels of our officials do not interest me because I do not see that any good comes of them. A certain number of subordinate officers get praised when they deserve none, while many deserving officers receive none, at all. Mr. Davies is an imparcial and wideawake man, but the atmosphere of Oudh is so infectious that even he perhaps cannot escape its influence.

Apropos of official tours, what an immense opportunity this presents to the Chuprasees and Khitmutgars of the officials, for feathering their nests. It is their *season* now. Some of these myrmidons it is said borrow money on the expectations of their winter crop of Rupees from the Mofussil. The *Jamadar* or Head orderly of a certain office in Lucknow, is I hear worth 50,000 Rupees. It would really be curious to collect statistics of all the presents made to the menial servants of European and native officials by Talookdars, Zemindars ane others. I am sure it will be found that the amount of money paid by each of them to these men is more, much more than what they pay in local taxes to the Government. This may startle you but it is a fact. It will be long before Europeans come to see the wisdom of putting a stop to the levying of this black mail.

I have lately had an opportunity of seeing a most singular specimen of humanity in a *miniature*. This is a woman of about thirty-five or forty, measuring about two feet and a half! Compared to her the puny peon whom some Lucknow firm has cunningly employed to collect its outstandings, is a Brobdignagian. With her, safely lodged in a convenient shed or show house, an adventurous Londoner might make a clean fortune in the course of one season.

The Financial Commissioner has published a volume of selected decisions of his own and has ruled that none but these decisions shall be used as precedents in future pleadings. What a farce is this of Justice. When shall we have done with Government by whims and crotchets and when shall we be governed by law?

CORRESPONDENCE.

BURDWAN.

To the Editor of the Bengalee.

DEAR SIR,—The annual examination and distribution of prizes to the pupils attending the Church Mission Society's English School, Burdwan, took place on Wednesday the 9th instant at 8 A. M. the Venerable Archdeacon Pratt of Calcutta was in the chair. Amongst the gentlemen present we noticed Mr. Russel our Judge, the Revd. K. M. Bannerjee, Mr. D. Muir, the Head Master of the Maharaja's School, Mr. D. N. Biswas, an Engineer, Baboos Kashub Chunder Mittre, Peary Lall Singh, Unnoda Prosad Bauerjee &c. After the Revd. Mr. Stern, the Manager, had stated in a few words the number of boys prepared and sent up to the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University held only last week and the course of studies pursued during the last year, the Chairman called in the boys of the 2nd class (the first having been broken up) and examined them in the Old and New Testament, in English and Geometry. After he had done, Mr. K. M. Banerjee examined one or two classes in geography. The questionings being over, the Head Master called out the names of those that had done well in the private examination, and the prizes were distributed accordingly. The President then got up and addressed the assembled pupils; first he explained in plain language the two-fold object of the Burdwan Mission School, namely to prepare young men for future usefulness in life and to give them the opportunity of knowing what Christianity is. He then quoted the well-known couplets of Pope and warned them against the danger of being proud of little knowledge and also alluded to the untiring patience, perseverance and humility of that great man—Sir Isaac Newton, and exhorted them to imitate him in the pursuit of knowledge. The Meeting broke up after the usual clapping of hands.

I feel it a pleasure to inform your numerous readers especially those living in and about the "City of Palaces" that the Maharajah has got up a large number of splendid images—*chobes* as they call it, in imitation of the heroes and giants as recorded in the *Ramyana* and other religious books of the Hindoos for public exhibition as a memorial of his late brother. The story of the *chobees* runs thus:—Tarachurn Baboo, one of the Maharaja's brothers, before his death, had got all his property, (childless as he was) written in the name of the Rajah with this special request that every year some thousands should be set apart from the revenue of his estate for the purpose of getting up an image-exhibition. Now, Mr. Editor, I may invite you and the gay and pleasure hunting portion of your readers to come to Burdwan and see the Tamasa that is going on now-a-days; and I can assure them that they will be amply repaid for all the labor and expense that they will have to undergo in coming up to the place.

Yours truly,
A RESIDENT.

11*th December*, 1868.

SELECTION.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

(Overland Mail.)

THE Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, sixth Earl of Mayo, in the peerage of Ireland, who has been gazetted as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, in succession to the Right Hon'ble Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G. C. B., G. M. S. I., is the eldest son of the fifth Earl of Mayo, by Anne Charlotte, only daughter of the Hon'ble John Jocelyn of Fair Hill, co. Louth, the third son of the first Earl of Roden. His grandfather was the Hon'ble and Right Rev. Richard Bourke, Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, who married Frances, second daughter of the Most Rev. Robert Fowler, Lord Archbishop of Dublin; and his great-grandfather, the third Earl of Mayo, (who died in 1794, after enjoying the Earldom only two years), was for a long period Lord Archbishop of Tuam, so that the present Earl is trebly connected with former diguitaries of the Irish Church. The new Governor-General first saw the light at Dublin, on February 21, 1822, and is therefore in his forty-seventh year. He was educated at Trinity College, where he graduated M. A., and latterly received from the University of Dublin the honorary degree of L L. D. By a singular coincidence Lord Mayo (then Mr. Bourke) began his official career as a gentleman of the bedchamber to Lord Heytesbury, who was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from July, 1844, to July, 1846, and who, as has been so repeatedly mentioned of late, was in 1835 appointed Governor-General of India by SIR Robert Peel, but was superseded by Lord Auckland on the change of Ministry. In 1847 Mr. Bourke first entered Parliament, being elected M. P. for Kildare on avowed Protectionist principles, and sat for that county till March. 1852, when he vacated his seat on being appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland on the formation of Lord Derby's first Administration; but he did not proceed to a new election at Kildare, where a rival candidate appeared in the person of Mr. Cogan, an uncontested seat being found for him at Coleraine by the retirement of Mr. John Boyd. He was again returned for Coleraine at the general election of July, 1852. and continued in office as Chief Secretary for Ireland till December of that year, which witnessed the beginning and end of the shortlived Derby Administration. On accepting office he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, being then known as Lord Naas, his father having succeeded to the Earldom of Mayo, by the demise of his uncle, in May, 1849, when his son assumed one of the junior titles appertaining to that earldom. Lord Naas represented Coleraine till March, 1857, when he was returned for the English borough of Cockermouth, for which he sat uninterruptedly till the present time, his seat in the House of Commons being unaffected by his succession to peerage in 1867, the Irish Earldom of Mayo not conferring a right to sit in the Upper House, though his father was a representative peer for Ireland from June, 1852, till the date of his death. Lord Naas was again Chief Secretary for Ireland in Lord Derby's second Ministry, from February, 1858, to June 1859, and was reappointed to the same office in June, 1866, when he was honoured with a seat in Lord Derby's Cabinet which he had not occupied in his Lordship's previous Administrations. During Lord Mayo's tenure of the Irish Office, the history of Ireland has been chequered by the rise and collapse of the Fenian conspiracy, and to him, as Chief Secretary,

must attach a portion of the credit for having made a successful stand against the designs of that abortive combination. Lord Mayo married, on the 31st October, 1848, Blanche Julia, third daughter of Colonel George Wyndham, of Petworth House, Sussex (who was created Lord Leconfield in 1859), and by her has had a numerous family. Of Lord Mayo's brothers it may be mentioned that the Hon. Robert Bourke, a barrister of the Middle Temple, and author of a work entitled "Parliamentary Precedents," married, in 1863, the Lady Susan Georgiana Ramsay, elder daughter of the late Marquis of Dalhousie, K. T., the distinguished Governor-General of India. Another brother, the Hon. and Rev. George Wingfield Bourke, is a son-in-law of the late Dr. Longley, Archbishop of Canterbury, in whose family he was domestic chaplain. Besides the earldom, the other titles attached to this peerage are Viscount Mayo of Monycrower, and Baron Naas of Naas, co. Kildare. The new Viceroy has just been created an extra Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, and will, of course, by virtue of his office, be Grand Master of the Order of the Star of India.

CURE IS AT HAND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Scorbutic Eruptions as Sore Heads and Scrofulous Swellings.

If this powerful Ointment be well rubbed into the parts affected, all skin disease will be speedily overcome. It acts not by repressing, but repulsion. It enters the system as salt enters meat, and operates not locally only, but constitutionally, purifying the whole system, neutralising all depraved humours, and effecting a radical and complete cure. The Pills should be taken as an auxiliary to the Ointment, as they are so prepared as to act in unison with it, facilitating and confirming the conquest of the disease.

Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Quinsey.

The above complaints have for twenty years been treated with Holloway's Ointment and Pills with perfect success. The cures have been so remarkable, speedy, and numerous, that these often fatal diseases are more easily cured by these medicines, than even the common sore throat, if taken in time.

The Kidneys, Stone and Gravel.

In these complaints, the Ointment almost acts like a charm, providing it is very effectually rubbed over the regions of the kidneys, which it will penetrate and give almost immediate relief, while the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, when the most extraordinary cures may be effected by this means.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Scrofulous Sores, and Glandular Swellings.

In such cases the Ointment operates surely and with a rapidity that resembles magic. It should be rubbed into the parts affected, after they have been fomented with lukewarm water. The purifying and curative powers of this marvellous unguent have never failed. Any old sore, wound or ulcer always yields to its influence, and in cases of bad breasts, or milk fevers, its action is wonderful. Glandular swellings may soon be reduced by following the printed directions.

The Action of the Heart. Dropsy.

This last named disease is commonly preceded by irregular action of the heart, and difficult respiration; which symptoms are always severe, and ever go from bad to worse, unless proper means of cure are resorted to. In Holloway's unrivalled Ointment and Pills the dropsical patient will ever find succour; the present relief derived from the use of these remedies is marvellously quick, and perseverance in the steady application of this famous Ointment, invariably results in a cure. They act with such energy on the circulation and absorbent system, that the dropsical fluid vanishes, and the sufferer finds all the oppressive symptoms daily decline, till natural health returns.

Gout and Rheumatism

May be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts, and this perseveringly done for some time. It is no use to smear it on the skin only, it must be got into the system. Take as many Pills nightly as will act two or three times during the 24 hours; eschew the use of coffee, and all stimulants. When these complaints are leaving the system, the virulence of the complaint frequently seems to increase.

Indiscretion of Youth.

Sores, ulcers, and swellings, can with certainty be cured, if this Ointment be thoroughly rubbed all round the complaining parts twice or thrice a day, keeping them covered with linen rag spread with the same.

The Pills must be taken according to the printed directions. The blood being in an impure state, perseverance is necessary. From humane motives letters of advice will be answered gratuitously. To save carriage, the Pills and Ointment should be obtained in the neighbourhood of the sufferer, and not from Holloway's Establishment.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Sore throats
Bad Breasts	Chapped Hands	Gout	Skindiseases
Burns	Corns (Soft)	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Piles	Tumours
Coco-bay	elephantiasis	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Chiego-foot		Scald Heads	Wounds
		Sore Nipples	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, W. C., London; also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices.—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

Agents:—

Messrs. Dwarknauth Goopto & Co.

EAST INDIAN AGENCY,

Eastgate House, Rochester, near London.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

His Highness Maharajah Duleep Sing, G.C.S.I., and several of the princes and chiefs of the Punjab, Rajpootana, Oudh, Bundlekund, Bengal, Bombay, and Central and Southern India.

Mr. William Knighton, L.L.D., late Deputy Commissioner in Oudh, has established this Agency in England solely for the Native Nobility and Gentry of India.

The Agency transacts exchange business; obtains legal advice from eminent barristers in London; conducts *appeals* of all kinds from the orders of the Viceroy and Governor General as well as from regular judicial decisions in India, to Her Majesty's Privy Council; effects sales and purchases in the best markets of London and Paris; engages servants, engineers, tutors, school-masters and school-mistresses for employers in India; hires and fits-up houses in London for Indian Visitors; and undertakes to supervise the education of Indian Students in England.

Dr. Knighton has obtained the assistance of several gentlemen in India, of experience and probity, who have undertaken to correspond with Noblemen and Gentlemen anxious to secure the services of the Agency, and through whom vernacular orders can be forwarded for compliance.

Five per cent charged upon all Commissions.

1.—Legal Business.

When legal assistance is sought in England, the fullest particulars of the case should be sent, with copies of all necessary documents. The advice of barristers eminent in the profession will be obtained without delay, and forwarded in reply.

Appeals are of two kinds—first against regular judicial decisions, and secondly, against orders of the Governor General in Council. In the latter authenticated copies of all judgments, with the evidence, and of all exhibits appertaining to the case, must be sent with the necessary fees. The second description of appeal is the more expensive, as it involves a petition to the Queen, and the shewing of sufficient cause to obtain the Queen's order—"let right be done;" after which the appeal proceeds in Council as from an ordinary judicial decision.

These appeals will be conducted either on Commission, or at fixed rates.

2.—Commercial Business.

The highest price is obtained in the great markets of London and Paris, for all descriptions of precious stones and jewellery.

It must be evident also that purchases of every description of European manufactures are most judiciously made in the great centres of European industry. The Agency will purchase direct from the Manufacturers or from the great wholesale houses, for Cash thus obtaining the *best* articles at the *cheapest* rates. Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lustres, Pierglasses, Clocks, Watches, Billiard-tables, Buhl, Enamelled and Japaned Goods, Bronzes, Statuary, Paintings, Lamps, China and Musical Instruments of all kinds may be thus most advantageously obtained. But besides these articles of luxury, ornament or convenience, Machinery of every description is procurable in London at the cheapest rates. Thus a four horse power Steam Engine can be obtained for less than £100; and there is probably no City in the world in which every adaptation of Steam-power to all the necessities of agriculture, mining operations, and locomotion is so speedily procurable as in London, or at so moderate a rate.

Wines are also supplied to order.

3.—Educational and Social Business.

Dr. Knighton's long experience in Education will enable him to give valuable and efficient assistance to Indian Students studying in England, not only with reference to their course of study, so as to fit them for the sphere of life for which they may be destined, but also in the choice of efficient tutors and preceptors. Arrangements will be made, if desired, to meet Indian Noblemen, or Gentlemen on their arrival in England, and escort them to houses properly prepared for their reception; and, in the case of Students, all these preliminary arrangements will be so conducted as to obviate or remove the sense of inconvenience, novelty, and awkwardness, so frequently encountered on first becoming residents of a new country, particularly by youths. The moral and intellectual improvements of the Students will be watched over and cared for, and every endeavour made to render them successful in examinations, or efficient in the line of life marked out for them.

4.—Correspondents of the Agency in India.

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NOTICE

The Manager of the BENGALEE *will feel obliged by Subscribers bringing promptly to his notice any irregularity in the delivery of the paper.*

PRECIS OF NEWS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19.

—The *Pioneer* states that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has passed some very severe, but [illegible] strictures on the conduct of Dr. Da- where a native was [illegible] Tea Gardens, Burtal, Mr. Colvin. The flogging and death [illegible] were duly reported to Dr. Davidson at the time; but, instead of investigating the truth or falsehood of the report, he "concluded that the story was either very much exaggerated or entirely untrue," simply on the ground that he could find no marks of violence on the persons of the coolies who made the report. He afterwards made some enquiries of the "native dresser" who turns out to have been a tailor in Mr. Colvin's employment, and learnt that the cooly died of the "usual intermittent fever," and that there were no marks of beating or ill-usage, only "a slight ruffling of the skin on the hips." Having done so much, Dr. Davidson considered that he had performed his duty. His conscience was not difficult to satisfy. Indeed, he seemed more than half willing to believe that no flogging had taken place at all. For the sake of the English name and justice, not to speak of the dictates of humanity, our contemporary trusts the words of the Lieutenant-Governor will not be lost, or soon forgotten:—"Mr. Grey would have expected that self-interest alone, in the absence of higher motives, would have influenced employers of labour in the tea districts to put a determined stop to ill-treatment of their labourers by their assistants; but he is forced to say that the indifference shewn by Dr. Davidson in this case, after he had received information which should have aroused his suspicions, is calculated to shake public confidence as to the genuine earnestness of employers in discountenancing ill-treatment of their labourers." Colvin has just been convicted by the Calcutta High Court on the minor charge of striking and causing hurt, and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous inprisonment.

—According to the *Delhi Gazette* complaints about the mode in which the so-called express trains are managed are universal. The express is rather slower than the old train and almost always behind time.

As if to ensure unpunctuality and a slow speed, a number of "goods wagons" are attached to each passenger train. The idea of sending "goods wagons" by express is thoroughly Indian. In England it is generally considered very unsafe to couple goods wagons with passenger carriages.

—In noticing the sudden death of Mr. Robert Thorp at Srinugger, the above journal remarks:—"It was rash, to say the least of it, to refuse obedience to the rules laid down by our Government; and we much doubt whether the authorities of the Maharajah himself can be held responsible under the circumstances, unless direct complicity can be established against them—and that will be impossible we should think."

—Our contemporary makes the following extract from an article on "Settlement of Cases in Court" translated from the *Ukhbar Alum* by the Reporter to Government N. W. P. on the Vernacular Press:—"The custom of some officers is to withhold judgment for a long time after deciding a suit, with the idea of writing their opinion, and those who wish for copies have to encounter much trouble, and sometimes to travel a considerable distance to obtain them. When they go into Court and enquire into the state of their case from the clerks, or any other official, they can in the first place obtain no answer without paying a fee, and then, after much coaxing [illegible] the judgment has not yet been given; so that all [illegible] trouble has been wasted. Some officers delay judgment for a year or more, and in these cases those who have to appeal suffer great loss, as until judgment is given no appeal can be made. We are certain that the Chief Courts know nothing of all this, otherwise something would be done, and if it were done these complaints would not be necessary. So long as this lasts, the public must suffer; and those who are innocent, but by the first features of a case are placed in confinement, are the victims of tyranny, because many criminals are released on appeal and their fines remitted."

—We are glad to learn from the *Indian Daily News* that His Highness Prince Gholam Mahomed of Russapuglah has set apart the princely sum of Rs. 1,65,000 (one lakh and sixty-five thousand) for charitable purposes in Mysore, the country of his birth. With the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy, the Commissioner of Mysore, for the time being, has been made trustee of the charity; and the interest, Rs. 350 monthly, is to be distributed in perpetuity, to one hundred Mussulmans, fifty Christians, and twenty Brahmins, in sums of three rupees each person. The surplus, forty rupees, is intended to cover contingent expenses. The provisions of this charity are admirable in themselves.

—"It seems," says a contemporary, "extremely doubtful if Lord Mayo will take up the Governor Generalship under the circumstances reported by telegram in our issue of Saturday." His Lordship in any case will, the *Bangalore Herald* hears, be the guest of Lord Napier at Guindy Park during Christmas week. The *Herald* understands that the Commissioner of Mysore and other magnates have been invited to Guindy to meet Lord and Lady Mayo. "If Lord Mayo, imitating the chief of his party, feels it 'due to honor and policy to resign,' India will lose the services of an honest, hearty, Irish gentleman, who doubtless would have done his duty well and ably, and made a reputation for himself as a statesman. We have heard it whispered that Madras is likely to lose her Governor, who will proceed to take up the Governor-Generalship in January."

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21.

—With reference to the death of Mr. Thorp Dr. Cayley wrote from Srinuggur on the 28th Ultimo to the following effect:—"I reached Srinuggur this morning, and found that the body had been left exactly as when first found, and nothing had been allowed to be touched or disturbed in the room. This had been done in the hope of my coming to investigate the case. As there was nothing discoverable outwardly to indicate the cause of death, I made an internal examination and found that he had died from rupture of the heart, the result of disease, almost the only affection, except poison, that can cause death so suddenly in an apparently healthy person, and Thorp had, I believe, never complained of any illness, and was in fact remarkably strong and active, though an old servant of his says that he was much stronger and able to do much more two years ago than he could since then.

"It is satisfactory that all uncertainty has thus been removed and all doubts cleared away as to the cause of death, especially as there was a strong [illegible] abroad that he had died from poison." What will the [illegible] the Maharajah of Cashmere who were charitable enough to attribute Mr. Thorp's death to poison say now?

—Mr. A. C. E. Carlleyle, Curator, Riddell Museum, writes to the *Delhi Gazette* to say that the names of both the *city* of Agra itself, and its Raja in the time of Alexander, were derived from ancient rites of *fire-worship*, which still subsisted in India at that period, and for some time afterwards; a fact proved by the well known frequent occurrence of *igni-colist* symbols on many of the so-called Indo-Scythic coins, long antecedent to the Indo-Sassanian series which bear the *fire-altar* on their reverse, so familiar to Indian numismatologists.

—By order of the High Court the Registrar, Mr. F. B. Peacock, has issued the following Notification:—The 16th *December* 1868. No. 3314. It is hereby notified that the High Court will nominate to the office of Moonsiff none but those who have obtained the degree of Batchelor of Law, or who have passed the Senior Grade Pleadership Examination, or who have passed some other examination in law equivalent to that required from a candidate for such Senior Grade Pleadership, and can satisfy the Court that they have received a liberal education, and are of good moral character.

—A new Money Order Office has recently been opened at Cox's Bazaar, a Sub Division in Chittagong.

—Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. M. Durand has returned to India.

—The *Lucknow Times* mentions that the Papers of the North Western Provinces are extolling the liberality of the Native Princes on account of their abolishing the transit duties, with a view towards softening what would otherwise be felt a rigorous impost by the people of that country. This is an administerial concession which our contemporary cannot but highly approve of, and it is a measure which should in his opinion "evoke the approval of the Government. Now it is a question of debate, to speak in parliamentary parlance, why the Government of this Province does not abolish the transit duty on grain entering this city. The present system lays an embargo on the importation of grain, which results in an inadequacy of supply affecting the gastronomical predilections of the people. The Government have already done away with the Octroi Tax, and while the present impost

exists, those who have large granaries decline to meet the wants of the people, because their Trade in grain is saddled with responsibilities which they have neither the desire nor the monetary ability to undertake."

— It is a curious 'sign of the Times,' says the *Times of India*, that his Grace the Duke of Argyll, the new Minister for India, has a son serving as an assistant in the great China house of Jardine Mathieson & Co. Sir John Lawrence also, the Governor General of India, has a son serving in the same way in Messrs. Smith, Fleming & Co's office (W. Nicol & Co.) in London. This must be very terrible in the eyes of 'the old country families' of England, but it seems to our contemporary "exceeding healthy and wise. The truth is 'the old country' is being somewhat Americanized, and for ourselves, we look upon the process with a good deal of belief in it."

— The *Delhi Gazette* states that it is understood at Lahore that Mr. H. Cunningham, the Government Advocate, is to succeed Mr. Boulnois on the bench of the Chief Court during the temporary absence of the latter on account of his health, as no one in Calcutta could be induced to take the officiating appointment for the short term Mr. Boulnois will be away.

— A correspondent writing to the above paper from Rawul Pindee on the 10th instant says, "Rain began to fall gently last night and still continues at intervals, while heavy clouds appear to promise a downpour which will, I trust, be in time to avert threatened famine. We had a smart shock of earthquake this morning, at twenty-five minutes past midnight. It was severe enough to awaken most people, but the vibration did not appear to last so long as during our last two earthquakes. The dearth of forage here is becoming a very serious matter."

— Amongst the calls to the bar in England the *Englishman* notices the names of two gentlemen whose fathers are well known in this country. One is that of Mr. Hugh M. Roberts of Cambridge, son of Mr. Roberts the Auditor of the East Indian Railway Company, the other, that of Mr. Aviet Agabeg, son of Mr. Joseph Agabeg.

— The same journal is told on very good authority that the Secretary of State has sanctioned a proposal of the Viceroy by which the Government of India will undertake the defence of the actions brought by Mr. Cunningham against the Commander-in-Chief and the members of the Cunningham Court-Martial.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22.

— The *Indian Daily News* has received a telegram from Bombay, announcing the arrival of Earl Mayo, at 9-24 of the 19th instant.

— The following extract from a letter written by the Duke of Argyll to a friend in England is taken from the *Times of India*:—"As regards the past I adhere to my defence of the annexation of Oudh. It was the act of the Imperial Cabinet, and Lord Dalhousie had no exclusive and indeed no special responsibility, more than the many Governors-General who had threatened it for many years; I never gave a political vote of which I was more satisfied, or which I look back upon with more complete satisfaction. The future is a very different thing. We have now annexed all that Imperial policy required us to annex, and I should be rejoiced to see all the remaining Native States governing well, and not even requiring that interference which even you approve of in extreme cases, but which is quite as incompatible with the doctrines of international law as annexation itself. I entirely approve of the experiment made in the Mysore case, which however had many peculiarities which separated it from any other."

— The troubles of ex-Governor Eyre would seem to be not even yet at an end, as we learn from Reuter's Indian Express, the case of Phillip *vs.* Eyre, in which £10,000 damages are claimed, lately came before the Court of Common Pleas on cross demurrers. The declaration stated that the defendant did, on the 20th October, 1865, assault, beat, and imprison the plaintiff, at his own house in the Parish of Vere in the country of Middlesex, in the island of Jamaica, within Her Majesty's dominions. There was a further charge of assault and false imprisonment; that on the 25th of October, the defendant caused the plaintiff, handcuffed and bound, to be taken a distance of thirty miles to the Court House in Spanish Town; that he was afterwards so conveyed a further distance of twenty miles to Up Park Camp, in the Parish of St. Andrew; and that he was placed on board the *Wolverine* and conveyed in shackles to Morant Bay; that on the 4th November, at Morant Bay, the defendant did further assault, beat and imprison the plaintiff, and caused him to be bound with ropes, and whilst so bound, to be cruelly flogged, beaten, wounded, and tortured, by which he suffered grievously in body and mind, and became sick and disabled, and remained so for a long time. The plaintiff claims £10,000 damages. Mr. Eyre pleaded first, the act of indemnity passed by the Jamaica House of Assembly after the rebellion had been arrested, with reference to all acts done by him or by his direction in the districts not proclaimed, as well as those that were proclaimed to be under martial law. He further pleaded that the measures used in the suppression of the said rebellion were reasonable and in good faith, considered by him to be proper, for the purpose of putting an end to the said rebellion, and were matters and things *bona fide* done in order to put an end to the said rebellion, and were included in the indemnity given by the said act. After the case had been argued at great length on both sides, the Court intimated that it would take time to consider its judgment.

— According to the *Lucknow Times* it is on the tapis that the territorial limits of Oude are to be extended, and that it is to be converted into a Lieutenant-Governorship by detaching from the North-West Provinces some of the districts on its boundary. If this report prove correct Mr. Davies will be our first Lieutenant-Governor, and the map which now shows the territorial portions of the North-West as distinctive from those of Oude will necessarily be re-cast, and this Province will then figure as the gorgeous Soobah of Oudh, the wealth and grandeur of which was in every mouth and on the tip of every tongue, when Kings Raghoo and Dusruth reigned successively in days of yore. Mr. Davies, our Chief Commissioner, and Maharajah Sir Maun Singh, K. C. S. I., will proceed to Calcutta with the view of acting in conjunction to settle this, as well as some Talookdaree questions. It is likewise reported that five Extra Civil Judgeships are to be improvised, and that only native gentlemen who have received an English education and diplomas certifying their legal qualifications will be nominated to those posts. We also hear that certain native gentlemen are to be appointed Honorary Magistrates.

— The dailies publish the following telegrams:—

London, December 19th, Morning.

The following additions have been made to the Ministerial list:—

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell to be Secretary of State for War, and Messrs. Glyn and Ayrton to be Joint Under Secretaries.

Mr. James Stansfeld to be third Lord of the Treasury.

Mr. Grant Duff is to be Under Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen is to be Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Right Hon'ble William Monsell is to be Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Parliament was opened yesterday.

The Right Hon'ble John Evelyn Denison has been re-elected Speaker.

Her Majesty's Speech will be delivered on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

The latest telegraphic advices received from Spain state that an armistice of forty-eight hours has been granted to the Republicans at Cadiz to allow them to bury their dead.

The Insurgents wish to capitalate.

London, December 14th, Morning.

The latest telegraphic advices received from Spain state that the insurgents at Cadiz have surrendered to the troops.

The following further appointments have been made in the new Ministry:—

Mr. Forster to be Secretary for Education.

Mr. Otway to be Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Lord Northbrook to be Under-Secretary of State for War.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre to be Under-Secretary Board of Trade.

Mr. Arthur Wellesley Peel to be Under-Secretary of the Poor Law Board.

Sir Coleman O'Loghlen to be Judge-Advocate.

Lord Hay, Marshall(?)

The death of Ross is announced.

Lord Stanley has written to Mr. Rassam announcing a grant from Government of £5,000 for himself, and £2,000 each for Dr. Blanc and Lieutenant Prideaux, as compensation for their sufferings during their captivity in Abyssinia.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23.

— The *Athenæum* remarks that the past summer will long be remembered among meteorologists as one of extraordinary contrasts. While England and the greater part of the Continent of Europe were scorched to the colour of brown paper and suffering from drought, India was deluged with rain. In Bengal 78 inches of rain fell in nine months, being 11 inches more than the annual average. In the corresponding period of 1867 the fall was 53 inches. Other parts of India suffered. In Guzerat, Ahmedabad, and Surat, thousands of houses were washed away, and rice crops rotted one after another. No wonder that the different parties who observed, or tried to observe, the eclipse complain of bad weather and imperfect observations. And in southern Europe the rainfall was excessive. Parts of Italy were so drenched that prayers for fair weather were offered in the churches; and, by recent accounts, our contemporary learns that Parma has been partially destroyed by floods. Railways are broken by great gaps; and so rainy is it at Como that the Empress of Russia and other visitors to the shores of the famous lake find more agreeable quarters in Milan. This, again, is in striking contrast with the delightful "Indian summer" weather which now prevails in England.

— We find the following in the same paper:—

"A periodical objects to the famous lines—

He who's convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still—

as nonsense. When those lines were made, to *convince* a person had the etymological sense; it meant to reduce him to silence in argument, not to satisfy his mind. Passages from St. Paul are, "Which of you convinceth me of sin?" "And are convinced of the law as transgressors." The Star Chamber fined a man heavily because he would not retract when he was *convinced*: even that tribunal did not undertake to decide the state of a culprit's mind; it meant that he was silenced in argument. The phrases of logic undergo all kinds of changes. "I assure you" now means "I positively affirm," not, as formerly, "I make you sure." A man ought to say "Let me assure you."

— Our London contemporary records the death of another eminent Dutchman. While sitting in his reading-club on the 21st October last, Mr. Martinus des Amorie van der Hoeven, Professor of law at the Athenæum, Amsterdam, was suddenly seized by hemoptysis, and died a few moments afterwards. He was born at Rotterdam in 1824, and was a man of extraordinary learning. Hardly anything written exists by his hand. He took no notes. All he wanted to remember was locked up in his prodigious memory. He read books as fast as he could, and the number of volumes swallowed during his lifetime must be something tremendous.

— The *Jubbulpore Chronicle* is glad to record that Jubbulpore was favoured with smart shower

of rain on the night of the 16th Instant which lasted for about three hours.

— The same paper is informed that a Nepaulese Embassy, attended by a numerous suite, arrived at Patna on Saturday the 12th instant, *en route* to Calcutta, whither they are going by train, to present their compliments and bid farewell on behalf of the Nepaulese Government to the departing Viceroy. General Dhur Sum Shere Jung Bahadoor is at the head of the Embassy, and is accompanied by several of the sons and nephews of the Prime Minister of Nepaul. From Calcutta, the Embassy will proceed on a tour to Delhi, visiting several stations of note on the line, and thence return to Nepaul.

— The *Englishman* states that Mr. R. B. Chapman is to officiate for Mr. E. H. Lushington as Financial Secretary. Mr. Chapman is a very able man. But the question is whether he should supersede officials like the Hon'ble A. Eden and others who are no less able.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24.

— We learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that a public meeting was to have been held on Tuesday last at one o'clock, at the office of the Agra Municipal Commissioners, for the purpose of considering the measures that should be taken to institute measures of relief for the distress that is now rapidly increasing.

— It appears from the Report on the Administration for 1867 that the Judges of the N. W. Provinces report, that many prisoners, when on trial for their life, are undefended by counsel, and have no means of obtaining assistance. He was informed that in England the Judge assigns counsel to prisoners accused of capital offences who have not the necessary funds to remunerate counsel and that it is a point of honour with the assigned to defend the prisoner without remuneration. There seems no reason why the practice should not be introduced into the Courts of the Sessions Judges where generally qualified pleaders are in attendance. If we are rightly informed several Pleaders defend poor prisoners in this part of the country.

— The *Mofussilite* understands that gold has been found to exist in considerable quantities between Umballa and Kalka. In one of the mountain streams in the neighbourhood of Pateeala, a number of persons gain their living without much difficulty by "washing" for the precious metal, and this fact has been known for some time although no further steps have been taken to turn the valuable information to account. It appears to have been sufficient to know that auriferous deposits existed, but nobody had sufficient energy, or curiosity, to trace them to their source; although specimens found in the locality above alluded to were exhibited at Lahore on the occasion of the Punjab Exhibition three or four years ago. A company has been formed for the purpose of working the mines near Subathoo.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25.

— In concurring in the opinion of the Hon'ble Justice Dwarkanath Mitter that in the absence of nearer relatives, a man may be heir to his mother's brother as regards property subject to the Mitakshara, the learned Chief Justice remarks:—"The question has substantially been decided by the Privy Council (17th July 1868) in the case of Gridharee Lall Roy against the Government of Bengal, in which it was held that the maternal uncle of the father of the deceased was not excluded from the class of Bundhus capable of inheriting, and that the text contained in Article 1, Section 6, Chapter II of the Mitakshara does not purport to be an exhaustive enumeration of all Bundhus who are capable of inheriting, and that it is not cited as such or for that purpose by the author of the Mitakshara.

"The judgment of Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter, which he has just read, and in which he has displayed great learning, ability, and research, was written before the decision of the Privy Council of Gridharee Lall *versus* The Government of Bengal, published here. My hon'ble colleague has entered so fully into the reasons and exhausted the arguments in support of the view which he has taken, that it is unnecessary for me to do more than to say that I concur in the reasons which he has given in support of the conclusion at which he has arrived; and it is extremely satisfactory to find that it is entirely in concurrence with the view taken in the judgment of the Privy Council."

— The *Lucknow Times* remarks that several instances have been of late brought to notice that raw hides and buffalo horns brought in from the interior, and sold to wholesale dealers at Lucknow, for the Calcutta and English markets are subjected to the Octroi duty. The recent G. O. G. G. surely does not contemplate a tax upon this staple no more than it does on cotton, &c., in transit from one station to another.

— A Correspondent of the *Times of India* states that the private gains, since 1848, of the late Baron James Rothschild of Paris, gains, that is, in which the firm has had no share, aggregated the enormous sum of 227,000,000 of francs.

THE BENGALEE.

SATURDAY, 26TH DECEMBER 1868.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN OFFICES OF TRUST.

THE paper of Major Evans Bell on "the claims of the natives of India to a share in the Executive Government of their country" read at the East India Association, and the rather warm discussion which it led to, deserve a close attention. They disclose facts, which must have startled the British public, anxious to do justice to India; and yet those facts have been derived, not from private sources, the accuracy of which might be questioned, but from official records. More than twelve years ago, Colonel Low had the courage to point out that the one great tendency of the British rule in India was to create highly paid appointments for Europeans, to the detriment of the class of Natives who fitted themselves for Government service. Major Evans Bell points out the existence of the same tendency at the present time, and attributes it to the fact "that the English authorities, high and low, perform the duties under the control and supervision of no effective public opinion." To the same cause, he traces the unequal treatment of Europeans and Natives, whether as respects their appointments in the service, their promotion, or the settlement of their differences with the heads of their Departments. He further illustrates the last point by a reference to two very characteristic instances, in one of which unfortunately Sir Bartle Frere had to play an important part. The remedy proposed by Major Evans Bell is the appointment of deserving natives to seats in the Executive Councils of the local Governments.

The mention of the two instances was any thing but agreeable to a portion of the audience. Sir Henry Ricketts, who was for some time a member of the Supreme Council of India, construed one of these instances into a severe attack upon Sir Bartle Frere, and, unwilling as he is to see the public proceedings of his brother officers commented upon in public meetings he moved that the paper be not printed. Fortunately however for the natives of India, the motion of Sir Henry Ricketts was not carried out. But there appears to exist a great misunderstanding as to the propriety of introducing individual cases of grievances in a paper discussing general principles. In reference to this point the Association ought to remember that the papers read at its meetings are intended for the British public whose knowledge of Indian affairs must necessarily be very limited, and unless questions of a general nature are illustrated by appropriate particular instances—especially when such questions involve the redressing of grievances—it will be next to impossible to make them generally intelligible. The public acts of high officials, even when they serve to illustrate the manner in which general principles are applied to particular cases, are as much important to a political association, as the minutes treating of the general principles, care being taken that no facts or figures are brought forward, which cannot be borne out by official records.

Amongst all the members present the paper of Major Evans Bell seems to have been most offensive to Mr. Chisholm Anstey of Bombay notoriety, who could not quite preserve his temper in making comments upon the paper, but who, in reference to the unequal treatment of individuals by high officials, confessed that it "has characterized the history of our Indian Administration throughout the last century, more or less," that "it has also characterized our colonial administration in every part of the globe," and that "our imperial administration is not in that respect free from reproach." Here is a confession most damning to the British Government—a confession which is unfortunately borne out by the history of the British nation. The only effectual remedy for this evil, is education—the creation of an enlightened public opinion, before whose tribunal all public men should be made to tremble. But such a public opinion cannot exist, as long as the code of morality taught at school, is not practically carried out by our public men, as long as the influence of men like Mill and Bentham, fails to exercise control over their acts.

———ooo———

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THE excellent treatment which the lower orders of animals receive at the hands of the Hindus is proverbial. The *Shasters* inculcate humanity to all domestic quadrupeds and birds and the adoration of many of

them. The feeling for the dumb brutes that is in every Hindu being of the intensest kind, any measure that has for its object the suppression of cruelty to them cannot fail to win his approval. But if it apparently be a remedy worse than the disease, it is his duty to object to it. It is for this reason that we are opposed to the passing of the Bill for the prevention of cruelty to Animals now under the consideration of the Bengal Legislative Council. The proposed Act is nothing more or less than unnecessary legislation which has very justly been called tyranny.

The Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals lately presented a petition to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council praying that the Bill in question be passed. The petitioners say :—" That this Bill had its origin in the careful enquiry of a Sub-Committee of this Society on the subject of over-burthening cattle; and that the result of that enquiry was the assurance that the load imposed on draught-bullocks was, in the majority of cases, an unreasonable, unfitting, and most cruel burthen, beyond their strength, detrimental to their condition, and productive of those extensive and cruel wounds so long and commonly seen under the yoke." Do bullocks placed under the yoke of a cart heavily laden really feel themselves uncomfortable? It they do, it is natural to expect that they should offer resistance, lie down and go to sleep under their loads in spite of all attempts to rouse them. But we find that cattle dragging heavily through the roads do not give vent to even a grunt or a grumble. They coolly trudge on and lighten their labor by availing themselves of the first favorable opportunity of snatching a sheaf of straw or hay from carts in their front. Were they really the tortured animals they are represented to be and were they in much pain, the agreeable business of mastication could never go on. This is a proof that carters do not as a rule overload their beasts. Self-interest prevents them from so doing. The petitioners state that the enquiries they have made shew that the excess of burthen, was, on the part of the owners and drivers of the cattle, " involuntary, and forced upon them by the Godown Sircars and others who hired them." We cannot understand how this could be remedied by the Bill, should it become law. Carters who would not carry in their hackeries weight to the extent desired by the Sircars would be losers, while their accommodating fellows would reap the harvest by giving douceurs to Policemen who are in the majority of instances the friends of rogues and the persecutors of honest persons.

It is urged that "from the institution of this enquiry, until the present time, the experience of this Society has shewn, notwithstanding the increase of agency, as well as an increase in the amount and number of the fines imposed, that during the space of six years, out of above *five thousand* convictions for cruelty to animals, upwards of *three thousand* have been in cases of bullocks wounded under the yoke; that these cases appear to be more numerous in the hot weather than at other seasons; and that the amount of burthen in a large number, if not the majority of cases, varies from 20 to 25 maunds, or nearly one ton in weight.

" That from the consideration of these facts, and the disparity in point of number between the convictions in Calcutta, and in the great Metropolis of England, for which any assumed greater cruelty *here*, or humanity *there*, is insufficient to account, the conviction was irresistible, that to the excess of burthen, in so severe a climate, and with so barbarous a mode of draught, must be attributed the existence and enormous number of frightful wounds on the necks of the cattle.

" That the legitimate remedy for this evil lies in the reduction of burthen to some amount which common experience has shewn to be, and ordinary observations can testify to, as reasonable; and to attain this end, it was resolved to appeal to the Legislature.

" That the measure thus proposed is neither impracticable nor new, Your petitioners have been informed that about 27 years ago Mr. Blacquiere, then Magistrate of Calcutta, issued an order which was placarded about the city, limiting the weight of bullock burthen to 16 maunds. This order remained in force during Mr. Blacquiere's tenure of office, worked well, as evidenced by the decrease of wounds on the bullocks, and fell into disuse only on Mr. Blacquiere's retirement from office two years afterwards."

The Society seem to be of opinion that the origin of galled necks is " excess of burden." This however is not correct. Had the order of Mr. Blacquiere worked well, it would not have been allowed to fall into disuse by his successors. We think the root of the disease lies in the *model* roads and streets of Calcutta. These, especially in the Northern Division, are still in such a disgraceful state that even horse carriages with their light passenger-loads cannot pull through them. We have often said that as long as the bullocks shall have to effect their up-hill and down-dale evolutions through the pleasant thoroughfares of the Town and its Suburbs, so long must their necks be full of wounds. The Society ought therefore to agitate without delay for the proper metalling of roads and streets.

Supposing the Society under the provisions of the Bill, if passed into law, succeed in preventing carters from driving bullocks with galled necks, we should like to know what would be the fate of these creatures. There is no institution in Calcutta for maimed and mutilated animals and unfortunately the number of beef eaters is now-a-days so large that no bullocks will be allowed to chew the straw of idleness. They will surely be given up to the butchers; and people will have good reason to say that because more beef is required than the slaughter-houses can furnish, the sentimentality about galled necks is merely an excuse for throwing a further supply into the butcheries. What steps do the humane society propose to adopt for saving the poor brutes from such a destiny? We pause for a reply.

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THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL.

A Committee has been formed at Calcutta for the purpose of raising by public subscription a fund for the erection of a statue of Sir John Lawrence " commemorative of his long, varied, and distinguished career in India." The Committee has our heartiest sympathy. We have a higher opinion of the administration of Sir John Lawrence than of that of any of his predecessors except Lord Canning and Lord William Bentinck. It would be wrong not to commemorate his great services in some way.

If, as we maintain, it be the duty of Governors to aim at the good of the majority of the governed rather than at that of a small section of them, Sir John understood the duties and responsibilities of a ruler better than most of the Governors-General who preceded him.

We stated the other day what has made Sir John Lawrence unpopular with a certain section of our landed aristocarcy. It is not quite so easy to understand why he is not liked by many of his own countrymen. His manners may partly be in fault. William the Third was a much better sovereign than Charles the Second, yet among the liberty-loving people of England William was the most unpopular of rulers because his manners were repulsive, whilst Charles the Second who did not care a rush for the rights of his people was decidedly the most popular of men because he had a kind word and a gracious nod for every body. But the chief cause of Sir John's unpopularity with certain classes of Englishmen is essentially the same as what has made him an eyesore to native aristocrats.

The whole framework of English society is aristocratic. " If the object of Government," says Kay (Social Condition and Education of the People vol. I) " is to create an enormously wealthy class and to raise to the highest point the civilization of about one-fifth of the nation while it leaves nearly three-fifths of the nation sunk in the lowest depths of ignorance, hopelessness, and degradation, then the system hitherto pursued in Great Britain is perfect." The English law of Real Property with its primogeniture, entails, long settlements and technicalities which none but a lawyer can understand has tended very much to depress the mass of the people in the social scale. The effect of this state of the law according to the same distinguished sociological writer has been gradually " to accumulate the land in the hands of fewer and still fewer proprietors; of retaining the same estate for years and often for generations in the hands of the same family; of depriving the shopkeepers, farmers, and peasants of any chance in general of purchasing lands; of progressively increasing the size and lessening the number of the farms and thus of depriving the peasants more every year of any chance of even renting a farm." We could cite a host of authorities to illustrate the oligarchical spirit which pervades the whole

structure of English society. We will content ourselves with one more citation. "Notwithstanding the wealth of the Anglo-Saxon, no nation presents such a mass of squalid poverty and wretchedness, rendering it doubtful whether such a form of civilization be a blessing or a curse to humanity." —(Dr. Knox on the Anglo-Saxon Race P. 5 7.)

Englishmen who have been taught from their infancy that the English law of Real Property is "the perfection of reason" (it would be better to call it the perfection of absurdity) and believe that their aristocratic society is the best and happiest in the world, bring with them their aristocratic prejudices to India and are naturally angry with Sir John Lawrence because his whole administration has been an emphatic protest against the oligarchical spirit which pampers the upper ten thousand at the expense of millions. It is only in this way that we can explain the backwardness of certain classes of Englishmen in doing honor to Sir John, and the fact of the *Indian Public Opinion* espousing the cause of the Punjab Talookdar against the Punjab ryot and censuring the Governor-General. We have been asked—"What has Sir John done for the lower classes?" He planned great things; and it must be admitted that his success has been very partial in carrying out his plans. This is not the place for discussing all that he has done and all that he meant to do for the great body of the people. The oligarchical element both in his own Council and in the outside public was too strong to suffer him to do much. The abuses which were heaped on his head for his noble efforts on behalf of the peasantry of Oude and the Punjab are a fair specimen of the treatment which his philanthropic statesmanship has met with. It is not for those whose opposition led to his failure to taunt him with that failure. It is far better to fail like Sir John Lawrence in trying to emancipate millions from a state very little removed from serfdom than to succeed like Lord Cornwallis in raising up a pampered aristocracy who seek to fasten their chains tighter. If the Lawrence Memorial Committee seek an inscription for Sir John's statue, none more fitting can be suggested than the following simple one:—

"SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, THE INDIAN RYOTS' FRIEND."

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NEW COMPANIONS OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

Information has been received by telegram that the gentlemen named below have been appointed by Her Majesty the Queen, Companions of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India (C. S. I.):—

Mr. Robert Henry Davies—Bengal Civil Service.

Colonel Albert Fytche—Bengal Staff Corps.

Rajah of Parricood—Bengal.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward Tuite Dalton—Bengal Staff Corps.

Mr. James Duncan Sim, Madras Civil Service.

Lieut. Colonel Thomas Rattray—Bengal Staff Corps.

Major General Frederick Conyers Cotton—Madras Army.

Pundit Munphool—Punjab Commission.

Colonel Craven Hildesley Dickens—Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

Mr. John H. Oilver—Punjab Commission.

Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Pelly—Bombay Staff Corps.

Sahib Khan Tawannah, Khan Bahadoor—Punjab.

Colonel Arthur Broome—Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

Mr. John Clark Marshman.

Surgeon Joseph Fayror—Bengal Medical Department.

Gholam Hussun Khan Nawab—Punjab.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Burnes Dunsterville—Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Octavious Edward Rothney—Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Frederick Richard Pollock—Bengal Staff Corps.

We cannot really account for the absence in the above list of the name of the present head of the Sobha Bazar Rajahs' family—Rajah Kali Krishna Bahadoor. Perhaps the worthy Rajah will at once get a Knight Commandership like his late lamented cousin, Rajah Sir Radhakant Deb.

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THE GOVERNMENT Examiners have fixed the following dates for the next examination of persons desirous of being enrolled as Pleaders and Mooktyars in the Mofussil Courts subordinate to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal:—

For Mooktyars. Thursday and Friday, 11th and 12th February next.

For Senior Grade Pleaders. Monday and Tuesday, 15th and 16th February next.

For Junior Grade Pleaders. Monday and Tuesday 22nd and 23rd February next.

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WE BEG TO acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the October number of Dr. Mohendro Loll Sircar's Journal of Medicine and of the Annual Report of the Operations of the Post Office of India for the year 1867-68.

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BABOO CHUNDER Mohun Chatterjee, the District Registrar of Calcutta, has been appointed a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

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THE CUTTACK Division is to be called the Orissia Division from the 1st. Proximo.

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WE ARE GLAD to learn from the last *Calcutta Gazette* that Mr. Miller has been confirmed in the appointment of Magistrate of Police for the Northern Division of Calcutta. This gentleman has discharged his duties to the satisfaction of all.

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A FANCY FAIR will be held at the Seven Tanks belonging to Baboo Sham Churn Mullick on New Year's day under the patronage of their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, and of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in aid of all the charities of Calcutta.

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WE LEARN FROM a Telegram dated, Bombay, the 20th Instant that the Earl and Countess of Mayo and Lord Napier accompanied by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald landed at 8 o'clock. They were received on the landing stairs of the dockyard by the Chief Military and Civil officers in Bombay, with every mark of honour. A large number of people were present in the Dockyard, where grand preparations were made. The proceedings passed off very quietly, owing to the day being Sunday. The ships in the harbour were dressed, the Government vessels manned yards, and salutes were fired.

The Military display was not so extensive as at first intended. The Earl and Countess of Mayo proceeded in a carriage and four to Parell, after which Lord Napier left amid loud cheering.

It is stated that the *Feroze* leaves for Madras in a few days whither the Earl of Mayo proceeds overland.

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LETTERS FROM THE Punjab inform the *Englishman* that Mr. Alexander Grant, Superintending Engineer of the Lahore and Peshawur Railway, with a small staff of assistants, had arrived. Mr. Grant will supervise the section from Lahore to Goojranwalla. Mr. Lee Smith, the Chief Engineer, is expected to reach Lahore early next month with a number of European subordinates whom he has engaged in England. On his arrival, the first sod will be cut and the work pushed on with the utmost energy, under the general direction of Colonel Drummond, the Consulting Engineer to Government.

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OUR READERS WILL be able to form some idea of the way in which Sir John Lawrence will be received in England from the following which has appeared in the *London Daily News*:—

"When Sir John Lawrence was appointed Governor General of India, 'without a dissentient voice,' there was a general exclamation that he must be made a Peer. We ventured to differ on that occasion, from many of our contemporaries, who seemed to think that even an Indian statesman and administrator of the most indisputable qualifications could not adequately sustain the honours and respectability of the vice-royalty without being a little higher than a baronet. We took the liberty to doubt then, and we take the liberty to doubt still, whether the title of a British peer, imposing as it undoubtedly is in the British Island, has so marvellous an influence upon the imaginations of her Majesty's Indian subjects as to add power and lustre in their eyes to the name of Lawrence. And we never were guilty of the ungraciousness of supposing that the appointment of a simple baronet to the highest office in the gift of any sovereign on earth, was a precedent more important far than the anticipation by a few years of the titular honours which could not fail to crown a grand career. Sir John is now on the point of coming home, and by-the-bye, a ready-made peer is his successor. We may now, without any inconsistency, very cordially echo the assurance of the *Friend of India*, that 'the bestowal of a peerage on John Lawrence is a matter of course.' Few Englishmen have done more to deserve such an acknowledgment of splendid services, and we are confident that the millions of our Indian fellow-subjects who have known his firm yet gentle sway, will join with his countrymen at home in wishing that he may be spared for many years to enjoy the honours he has won so well, and to make the name of Lawrence as illustrious in the hereditary Chamber of the British Parliament as in the annals of the Anglo-Indian empire."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the *Bengalee*:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Baboo Raj Kissen Mookerjee ..	13	12	0
" Bejoy Kissen Mookerjee ..	10	0	0
" Shama Churn Sircar ..	10	0	0
" Netye Doss Mullick ..	10	0	0
" Guddahur Khan ..	20	0	0
" Gopal Chunder Doss ..	15	4	0
" Nurrohurry Mookerjee ..	7	10	0
Dr. J. Hinder ..	8	5	3
Babu Woomes Chunder Mookerjee ..	4	3	0
" Gopal Chunder Banerjee ..	3	4	0
" Amrito Lall Banerjee ..	4	3	0
" Obenash Chunder Bose ..	4	3	0
Ooterparah Public Library ..	10	0	0

GOVT. ORDERS.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

3rd December.—Mr. J. Barlow to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot.

9th December.—Lieutenant W. Hopkinson to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-District of Purulia.

Baboo Kalichurn Chatterjee to be Moonsiff of Bishenpore, in West Burdwan.

Baboo Kisto Chunder Chowdhry to be Moonsiff of Desang, in Chittagong.

11th December.—Mr. R. H. Renny, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Bettiah.

Baboo Kalikinker Roy to be Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Furreedpore, Bhanga, and Bhoosna.

Moulavy Anwar Ali to be Subordinate Judge of Tirhoot, but to officiate as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Patna, and Subordinate Judge of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose.

Mr. L. W. Hutchinson to be Subordinate Judge of Tipperah.

12th December.—Mr. C. F. Worsely to be Special Assistant to the Commissioner of Patna.

Mr. J. O'Kinealy to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patna.

Baboo Ramcoomar Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Midnapore, is transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Koonjo Lall Banerjee to be a Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

14th December.—Lieutenant W. E. Chambers to be District Superintendent of Police of Hazareebaugh.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Reny, on leave, to be District Superintendent of Police of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. C. Jennins to officiate as District Superintendent of Police of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. R. F. H. Pughe, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hazareebaugh, is transferred to Maunbhoom.

Baboo Hurronath Roy, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Bograh, to have temporary Medical charge of the Sub-Division of Seraigunge and of the Charitable Dispensary there.

Dr. G. F. Hoff to officiate as Civil Medical Officer of Bograh.

Mr. T. H. H. Shortt to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore.

5th December.—Mr. R. M. Waller, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bancoorah, is transferred to Jessore.

Mr. C. D. C. Winter to be an assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Bancoorah.

Mr. W. H. Page to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Dacca.

Moulavy Naziroodden Ahmed to be Moonsiff of Russoolgunge, in Sylhet.

Baboo Kashinauth Dass to be Moonsiff of Sundeep, in Chittagong.

Baboo Jadub Chunder Dey to be Moonsiff of Oolooberriah, in Hooghly.

Baboo Opendra Chunder Mullick to be Moonsiff of Sulkea, in Hooghly.

A. EDEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

LOCAL.

CANNING INSTITUTE,
SESSIONS 1868-69.

The first monthly meeting of the above Institute for the present Session was held in the Hall of St. Thomas's School, Howrah, on Wednesday, the 11th of November, 1868.

S. H. Robinson, Esq., Vice-President in the chair.

After the formal business of the meeting was concluded,—

The Chairman invited Baboo Bankim Chandra Chatapadhya, B. A., to deliver his promised lecture on "Ancient India and Modern Progress."

The lecturer commenced by remarking that in speaking of Ancient India, he spoke of India under the Hindu kings alluded to in the Ancient History of India, during whose reign India had a civilization which was purely indigenous. That history showed that a race of men, who now inhabit the whole of the civilised world, came down from the plateau in Central Asia, which was their primeval abode, settled between the Saraswate and the now lost river of Dishadwate, and training up the conquered in literature, and science, and also learning others from them, in their turn developed a power of intellect, which first found expression in the hymns of the Rigveda. But previous to the second era in the History of India, agriculture, the use of metals, and like remarkable results were achieved by the national intellect. It was at this time also that a language sufficient not merely for all the social, but for most of the intellectual necessities of civilised life, was fully formed, and most of the leading ideas which constituted religion and morality among the civilised world had already been obtained. In the next stage of this history the old simple worship gave place to an elaborate system of ceremonies, which gave rise in its turn to a voluminous religious literature and the grammar of Panini and Kartyana—at once the most complex and the most complete system of grammar in existence. Then followed the predominancy of Buddhism, which became during that period the prevailing and the state religion. These were the palmy days of Indian glory. Thought was free; material prosperity was greatly developed; towns and cities teemed with populations and wealth; large and extensive empires flourished, and sent out colonies to Ceylon and Java, embassies to China and Rome, and religious missions to beyond the Indus and the Himalayas. A predecessor of the Buddhist kings, the first Chandra Gupta, had treated on equal terms with one of the successors to the empire and prestige of Alexander, and the triumphal columns of Asoka, or of Samudra Gupta, attested, at distant periods of time, the existence of empires that extended from the Himalayas to the Nerbudda. The stupendous remains of architecture appeared to the eyes of Bayard Taylar to eclipse Egyptain monuments. In time Buddhism fell before Brahmanism, led on to the assault by men of such intellectual powers as Sankarachajya and Ramachanjya. The lecturer here described the condition of India, her advancement in literature, science, politics, and religion under the Brahmanical rule, and then proceeded to compare the civilization of Ancient India with her modern progress, in some of the principal elements that constitute national well-being. The first point he considered, was the form of government, which he believed acted as a powerful cause in the advancement or retrogression of civilization. In Modern India, or India under the English rule, the form of government was an enlightened despotism, tempered by public opinion. In Ancient India, it was a despotism tempered by the power of a religious aristocracy. There could be no doubt that the despotism of Dalhousie or Canning was conducted on far more enlightened principles than that of the Mumyas and Guptas. By far the superiority of British rule over all presiding governments lay in the protection afforded to its subjects. The lecturer combatted the opinion of some thinkers that the Hindus were incapable of defending themselves against foreign invasions as now, and maintained that during the long period of Hindu dominion, none of the successive hordes of invaders, Persian, Greek, or Scythian, could ever cross the Indus; while during the administration of the Mussulmans, Genghis, Timur, Baber, Nadir Shah, Ahmed Duranee, always penetrated to the heart and capital of India. He contended, that while during the first progress of Mussulman power, Persia, Egypt, Northern Africa, and Spain were completely conquered by the Mussulmans, India resisted their assaults for no less than 500 years, from the first invasion of Sabaktugeen to the overthrow of Pritheraj and Jyechundra. The lecturer then alluded to law, and the condition of the masses, and after a close examination of the merits and demerits of each, concluded that the superiority of Modern India over Ancient lay in that she had access to the literature of England and the science of Europe. But still Ancient India learnt better what she had to learn than Modern India, with all the wealth of knowledge at her disposal; what the Brahmans learnt, went down to their hearts, and set them to work. But he was grieved to find that the knowledge of most of his countrymen was not well based, and was often astonished to see the continuous flow of words which Anglo-Native speakers and essayists commanded, without breathing a new idea. Far otherwise was it with the Brahmans of Ancient India. The few ideas they had—and some of them were great ones—influenced their actions and their modes of thought, gave the tone to the life they led, and repudiated other ideas in their turn. They could think, which Anglo-Indians do not—perhaps cannot. But Modern India, at least Modern Bengal, presented a greater improvement in the vernacular literature of the day, than what is seen in the Anglo-Bengali eloquence and rhetoric, inasmuch as in the former there has been some originality of thought, some perception of the relation of ideas to actual life. Finally the lecturer summed up that the superiority of British India over Hindu India existed in the more enlightened principles of its governing body, in the greater perfection of its criminal jurisprudence, and the greater efficiency with which justice was administered, in the greater security of person and property, in the vast store of European knowledge; and earnestly appealed to his countrymen to remove the great obstacle from the way—their apathy, their love of imitation; to cut off the habit of preferring the semblance and show to the substance; to think and act for themselves; to act sincerely and earnestly, and indulged the hope that if his countrymen would be sincere, and earnest, and truthful, as all great men were, numbers of truly great men would yet spring up amongst them before long—great men who would some day cause a blessed change in the destinies of the race. Baboo Bankim Chunder sat down amidst great applause.

The Revd. J. Long proposed that the most cordial thanks of the meeting be accorded to Baboo Bankim Chunder Chatapadhya for his very interesting and comprehensive lecture, which he believed was not always to be heard. He did not, however, think that the disadvantages which the learned lecturer thought the British Government to labor under, were not owing so much to its being a foreign Government as to other causes, for he held that on the same reasoning the Brahmans who crossed the Indus and settled in Hindustan, with equal propriety could be called a foreign nation, the only difference being that the former were modern settlers, and the latter ancient. As regarded the other points, he entirely agreed with the lecturer.

The proposition, voting thanks to the lecturer, being seconded by the Chairman, was unanimously carried amid loud applause. The meeting dispersed at about 10 o'clock P. M.

ABINAS CHANDRA MITTRA,
Secretary, Canning Institute.

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